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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

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HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness rose in October,as the statewide rate of unemployment moved up to 6.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.5 percent in September.
- Nonfarm jobs increased by 18,100 in October to a total of 5,165,300. However, this was 4,000 less than in October 1989.
- Production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries recorded their highest average weekly earnings ever in September.
- The numer of initial claims and weeks claimed fell from August to September. This was in line with the typical seasonal occurrence.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates were higher in sixty-six of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties during September.
- Twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in September than they did in August.

ISSUED: NOVEMBER 1990

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER 1990

Joblessness in the Commonwealth rose in October as a weakening economy failed to generate new jobs for a rising labor force. October's employment gain was minimal while the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment climbed from 5.5 percent in September to 6.1 percent in October. The nationwide rate in October was unchanged from September's 5.7 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show October's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,535,000, up 4,000 from September. Although employment hit an all-time high in March of this year, it fell through the summer and has shown only sluggish growth in September and October. This is no doubt a reflection of a weaker national economy which is affecting the Northeast much more than other regions of the country. October's employment in Pennsylvania was 5,000 above October a year ago, 84,000 above two years ago, and 94,000 above three years ago.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

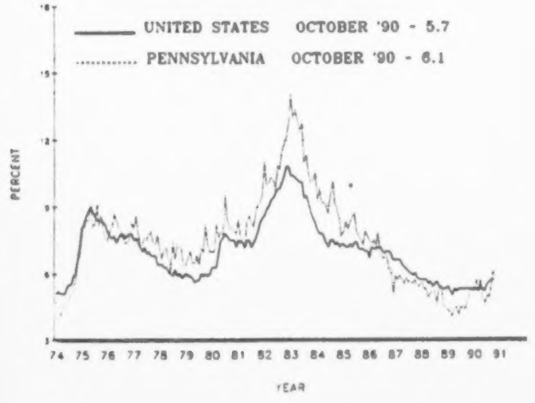

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

				NET CHANGE FROM	
RESIDENT DATA	OCT. 1990	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,897	5,850	5,803	47	94
Employment	5,535	5,531	5,530	4	5
Unemployment	362	319	273	43	89
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.1	5.5	4.7	0.6	1.4
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,897	5,858	5,817	39	80
Employment	5,550	5,561	5,560	-11	-10
Unemployment	346	297	257	49	89
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.9	5.1	4.4	0.8	1.5

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, also rose in October as workers continued to enter the labor force but were unable to find jobs due to the sluggish job growth. Joblessness was up 43,000 in October, reaching a total of 362,000. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment, up from 5.5 percent in September to 6.1 percent in October, was the highest rate since November 1986 when it was 6.2 percent. Further comparison shows that the rate was up from 4.7 percent in October last year, 5.4 percent two years ago, and 5.7 percent three years ago.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 5.5 percent rate of unemployment in September ranked fourth, up substantially from seventh in September. Only Florida at 6.2 percent, Massachusetts at 6.3 percent and Michigan at 7.4 percent were higher. Nine states, including Pennsylvania, had rate increases over the month and two had decreases.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	OCT. 1990 AP/	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	NET CHANGE TO SEPT. 1990 FROM:	
					AUG. 1990	SEPT.. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5167.0	5148.9	5119.3	5136.5	29.6	12.4
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1297.1	1306.8	1315.1	1327.8	-8.3	-21.0
MINING	26.8	27.5	27.2	27.9	0.3	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	247.4	249.2	252.8	252.1	-3.6	-2.9
MANUFACTURING	1022.9	1030.1	1035.1	1047.8	-5.0	-17.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	578.5	581.8	586.1	595.7	-4.3	-13.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		32.2	32.9	33.5	-0.7	-1.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.7	19.8	21.3	-0.1	-1.6
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.1	47.9	47.5	-0.8	-0.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.8	92.0	90.8	-1.2	0.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		89.2	89.7	91.1	-0.5	-1.9
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		109.6	110.3	110.5	-0.7	-0.9
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.4	83.3	85.7	-0.9	-3.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		54.4	53.5	55.4	0.9	-1.0
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.6	37.6	39.2	0.0	-1.6
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		18.8	19.1	20.7	-0.3	-1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	444.4	448.3	449.0	452.1	-0.7	-3.8
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		95.2	94.7	94.1	0.5	1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.6	27.9	29.2	-0.3	-1.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		76.2	76.2	79.8	0.0	-3.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.5	42.0	41.6	-0.5	-0.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.9	84.0	84.2	-0.1	-0.3
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.4	61.2	60.2	0.2	1.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.3	10.5	10.5	-0.2	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.6	41.9	41.9	-0.3	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3868.2	3838.4	3802.1	3805.7	36.3	32.7
TRANSPORTATION	152.8	150.9	143.9	151.4	7.0	-0.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.5	105.4	106.0	104.5	-0.6	0.9
COMMUNICATIONS		50.6	50.6	49.6	0.0	1.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.8	55.4	54.9	-0.6	-0.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	281.3	282.0	282.5	281.3	-0.5	0.7
RETAIL TRADE	898.1	892.8	895.1	893.1	-2.3	-0.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		123.6	123.1	124.3	0.5	-0.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	293.9	295.7	299.0	296.9	-3.3	-1.2
FINANCE		140.5	142.3	143.4	-1.8	-2.9
INSURANCE		114.3	114.5	112.3	-0.2	2.0
REAL ESTATE		40.9	42.2	41.2	-1.3	-0.3
SERVICES	1425.1	1421.4	1416.0	1392.6	5.4	28.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		208.5	207.3	205.4	1.2	3.1
HEALTH SERVICES		463.6	465.3	452.3	-1.7	11.3
--HOSPITALS		254.4	254.9	245.9	-0.5	8.5
LEGAL SERVICES		41.8	42.3	40.2	-0.5	1.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		146.0	125.3	144.3	20.7	1.7
SOCIAL SERVICES		100.8	100.5	96.9	0.3	3.9
OTHER SERVICES		460.7	475.3	453.5	-14.6	7.2
GOVERNMENT	711.6	690.2	659.6	685.9	30.6	4.3
FEDERAL		140.9	143.7	143.3	-2.8	-2.4
STATE		156.5	145.0	153.9	11.5	2.6
LOCAL		392.8	370.9	388.7	21.9	4.1
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.7	3.7	2.1	3.0	1.6	0.7

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NONFARM JOBS INCREASED IN OCTOBER

Advance preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls showed total nonfarm employment up by 18,100 to 5,165,300.

Goods producing industries fared as expected, dropping 9,700 from payrolls which currently total 1,306,800. Among service producing industries, education-related job increases within government and services led to a net rise of 29,800 since September.

NONFARM JOB TOTAL RISES TO RECORD-HIGH SEPTEMBER LEVEL

Non-agricultural jobs in Pennsylvania increased in September to a level of 5,148,900, the largest September total ever posted. September's job gain of 29,600 was well above seasonal expectations, due mainly to a substantial increase in the government sector which was over six times the seasonal norm.

The Department of Labor and Industry's non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing industries lost 8,300 jobs in September to total 1,306,800. The September figure represents a decrease of 21,000 from a year ago. Contract construction employment fell 3,600 since August to a level of 249,200, the second highest September total behind last year when construction jobs numbered 252,100. Manufacturing jobs, which normally decline slightly in September, decreased 5,000 from August. Both durable goods (-4,300) and nondurable goods (-700) contributed to the loss.

Service-producing industries recovered from August's decline to reach a total of 3,838,400 jobs. The September job count is 36,300 higher than August's total and 32,700 above last year's mark.

Government led the way among service-producing industries with an increase of 30,600 jobs. Within the government sector, local government payrolls gained 21,900 as a result of schools reopening and an early end to Summer Youth Programs which prematurely lowered the August job count. State government jobs rose by 11,500 as state schools added student workers to their payrolls. Federal government employment fell 2,800 due largely to layoffs of temporary census workers.

The service industry's all-time September high of 1,421,400 jobs represents an increase of 5,400 jobs since August, slightly below the seasonal norm. Educational services gained 20,700 jobs over the month, reflecting the reopening of private schools.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers, for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

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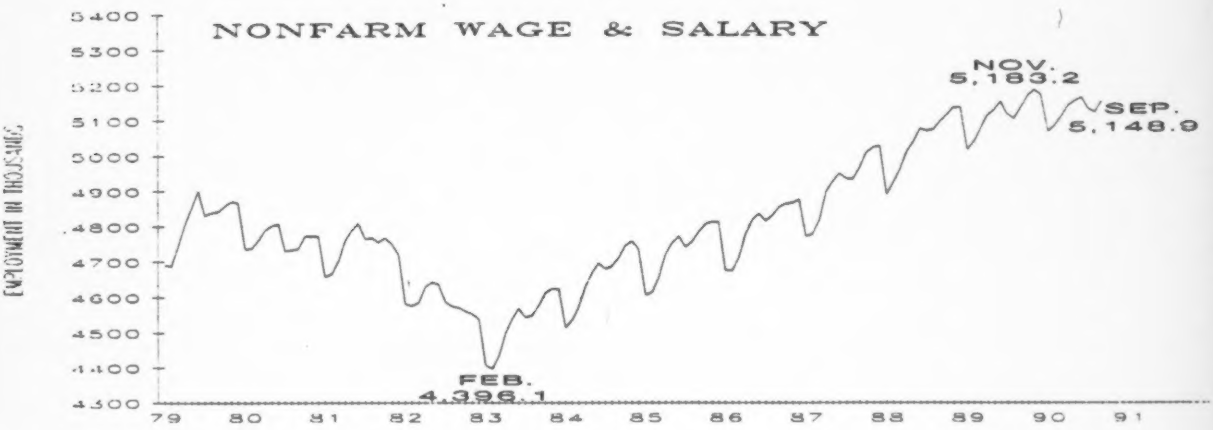
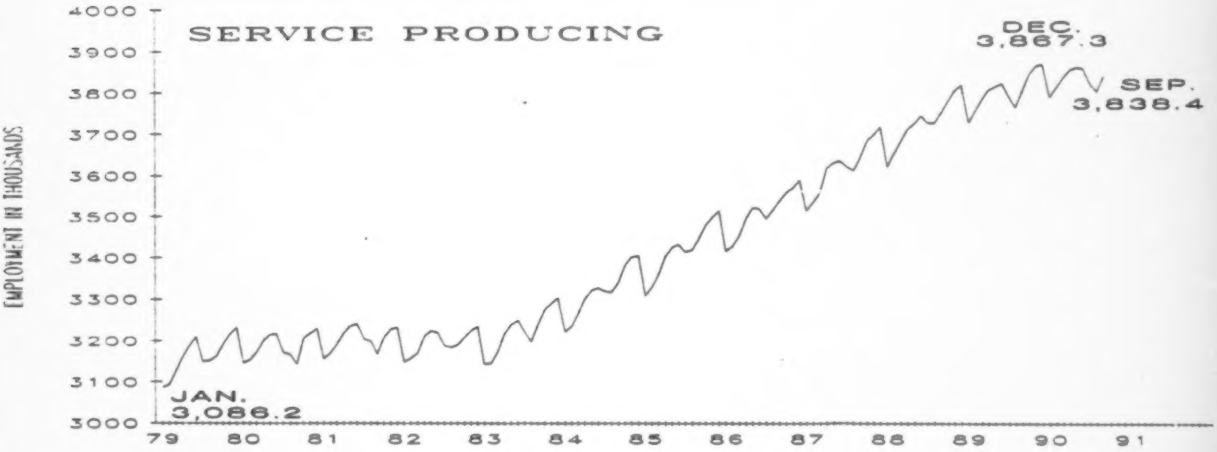
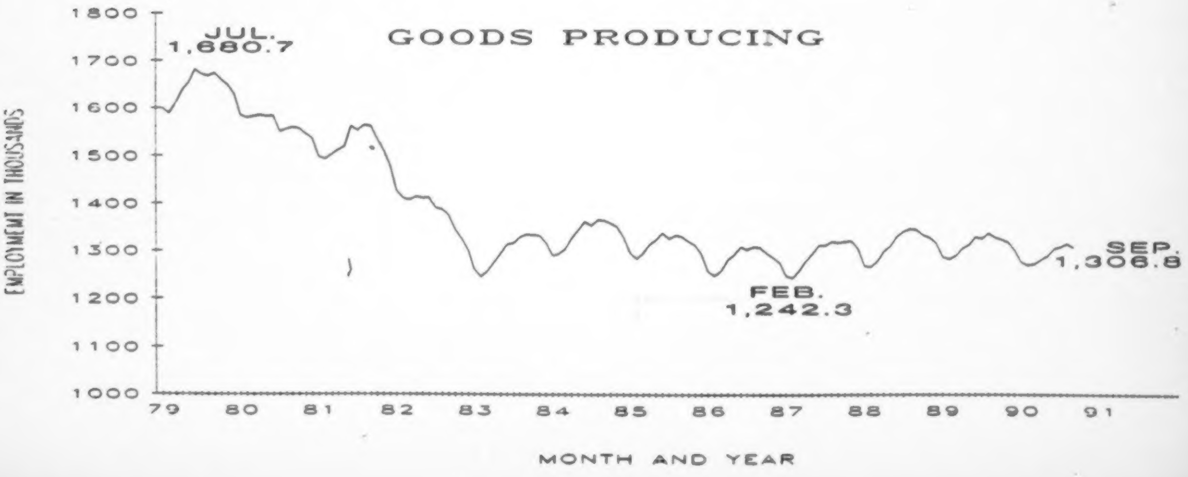
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	SEPT. 1990 P/	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$744.82	$733.82	$661.78	44.6	44.1	40.8	$16.70	$16.64	$16.22
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	525.92	525.45	512.26	46.5	46.5	47.3	11.31	11.30	10.83
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	457.44	448.92	441.41	41.1	40.7	41.1	11.13	11.03	10.74
DURABLE GOODS	495.60	485.06	479.81	42.0	41.6	42.2	11.80	11.66	11.37
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	370.67	373.58	360.90	39.9	40.3	40.1	9.29	9.27	9.00
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	370.06	374.33	372.53	40.8	41.5	40.1	9.07	9.02	9.29
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	485.41	483.78	477.91	42.1	42.4	42.9	11.53	11.41	11.14
PRIMARY METALS	583.42	569.32	555.97	43.8	43.0	43.3	13.32	13.24	12.84
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	460.37	459.68	456.96	41.7	41.6	42.0	11.04	11.05	10.88
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	525.68	519.29	512.24	42.6	42.6	43.3	12.34	12.19	11.83
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	461.00	449.70	451.73	42.1	41.6	42.1	10.95	10.81	10.73
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	567.12	524.19	545.26	40.8	38.8	42.4	13.90	13.51	12.86
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	464.79	464.62	439.43	40.7	40.9	40.5	11.42	11.36	10.85
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	448.92	436.69	416.85	40.7	40.1	39.4	11.03	10.89	10.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.18	402.51	390.06	39.9	39.5	39.6	10.23	10.19	9.85
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	462.04	453.81	446.78	41.7	40.7	41.6	11.08	11.15	10.74
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	279.89	281.80	262.66	40.8	40.9	40.1	6.86	6.89	6.55
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	322.65	319.02	296.45	39.3	39.0	38.6	8.21	8.18	7.68
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	235.90	235.84	228.29	35.0	35.2	34.8	6.74	6.70	6.56
PAPER PRODUCTS	496.06	493.89	491.89	43.4	43.4	43.3	11.43	11.38	11.36
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	465.30	445.44	442.65	39.6	38.4	39.0	11.75	11.60	11.35
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	561.47	563.92	541.80	42.6	42.4	42.0	13.18	13.30	12.90
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	663.15	625.14	627.71	43.4	41.4	43.5	15.28	15.10	14.43
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	424.11	414.50	400.32	42.2	41.7	41.7	10.05	9.94	9.60
LEATHER PRODUCTS	274.00	271.36	278.80	38.7	38.6	40.0	7.08	7.03	6.97
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	601.12	597.79	571.13	41.6	41.6	41.0	14.45	14.37	13.93
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	702.47	683.99	691.31	42.6	42.3	42.7	16.49	16.17	16.19

P/ = Preliminary Data

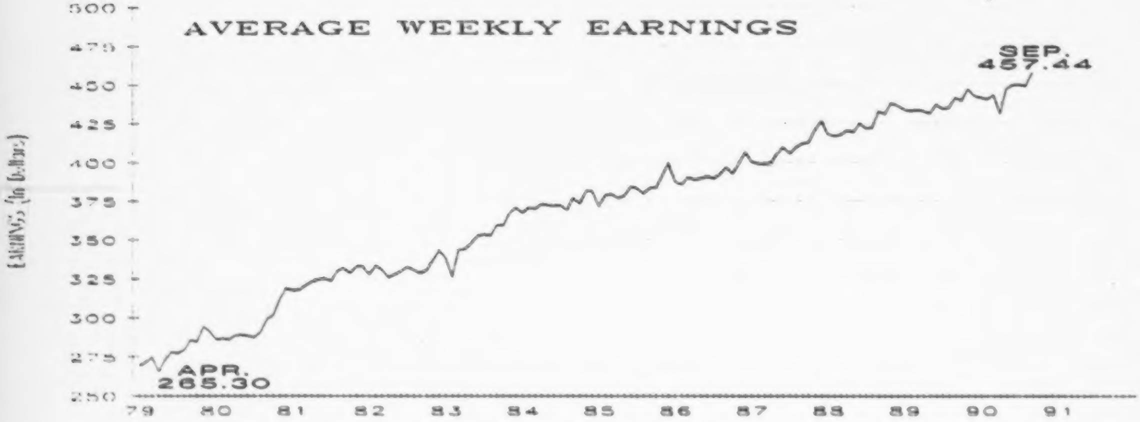
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AT ALL TIME HIGH

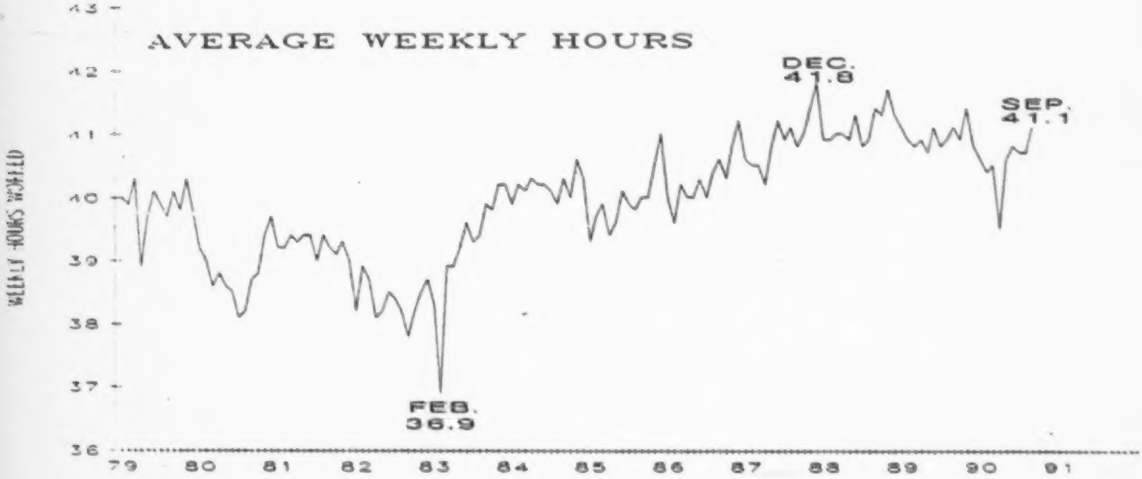
On the strength of a workweek which was the longest since November 1989, production workers in Pennsylvania's factories had their highest average weekly earnings ever in September. At $457.44, average weekly earnings were up $8.52 from August and $7.70 higher than the previous all time high which occurred in July of this year. This increase in earnings was the combined result of an increase of 0.4 of an hour in the average workweek to 41.1 hours and a gain of 10 cents in the average hourly pay to $11.13. The September average weekly earnings were $16.03 more than those of September 1989 as the result of a 39 cent increase in the average hourly rate. The current average workweek is identical to that of last September.

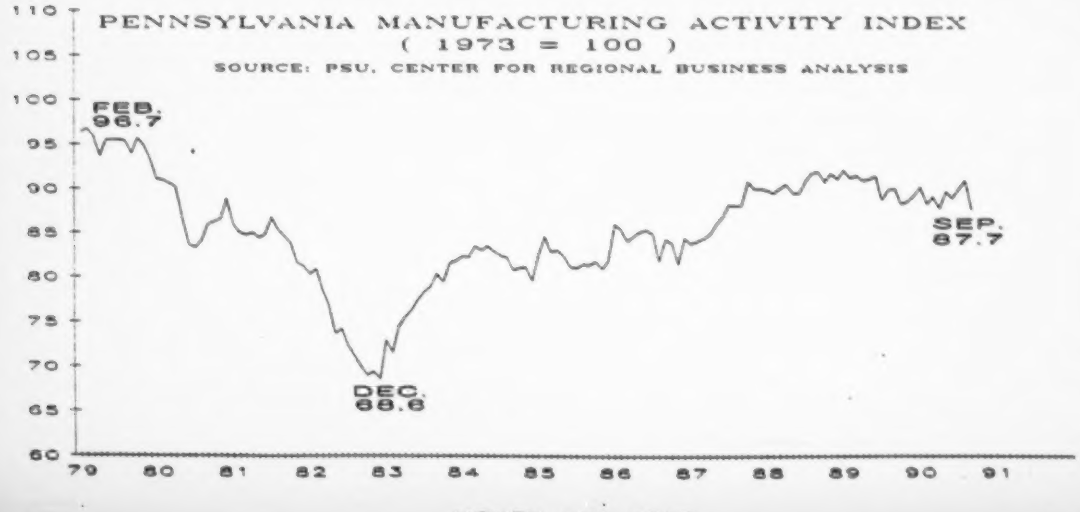
Pennsylvania's average factory workweek remains surprisingly strong at 41.1 hours. This reflects the fact that the economic slowdown, considered a recession by many, that has plagued the service producing sector since early this year has yet to hit the manufacturing sector. Nearly all the economic indicators used to predict a coming recession remain strong for the manufacturing sector. Is it possible that manufacturing will escape the pending recession?

At 39.9 hours, the average workweek for the nondurable goods industries remained strong in September. This workweek was also up 0.4 of an hour from August. Only tobacco products and apparel had shorter workweeks in September than they did in August.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	SEPT. 1990	AUG. 1990	SEPT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM AUG. 90	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	73,926	87,454	65,803	-13,528	8,123
Weeks Claimed	501,331	596,478	421,435	-95,147	79,896
...Average Weekly Volume	125,333	129,669	100,342	-4,336	24,991
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.6%	2.7%	2.1%	-0.1	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	26,016	31,597	21,032	-5,581	4,984
Final Payments	8,076	10,584	6,827	-2,508	1,249
Weeks Paid	455,140	587,891	385,838	-132,751	69,302
Net Benefit Amount	$78,433,639	$96,182,216	$64,572,574	-$17,748,577	$13,861,066
Average Check Amount	$172.33	$163.61	$167.36	$8.72	$4.97

CLAIMS TOTALS UNDERGO SEASONAL DECLINE

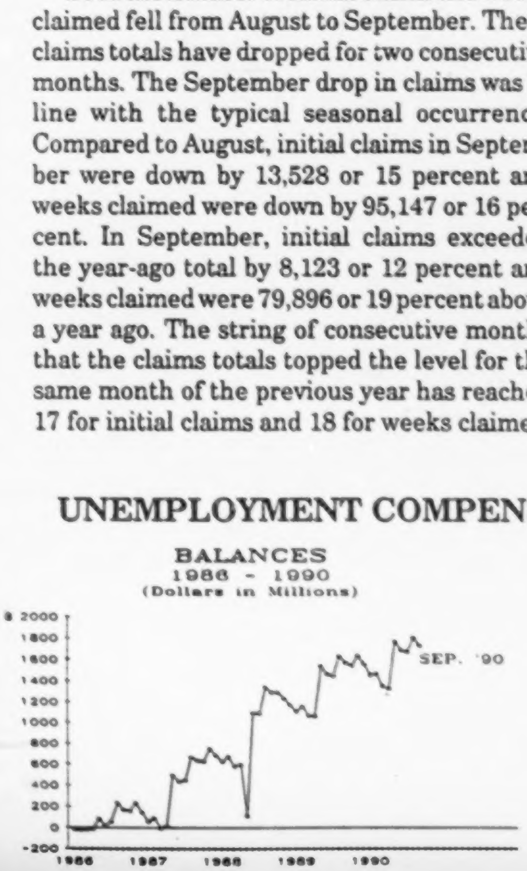
Both the number of initial claims and weeks claimed fell from August to September. These claims totals have dropped for two consecutive months. The September drop in claims was in line with the typical seasonal occurrence. Compared to August, initial claims in September were down by 13,528 or 15 percent and weeks claimed were down by 95,147 or 16 percent. In September, initial claims exceeded the year-ago total by 8,123 or 12 percent and weeks claimed were 79,896 or 19 percent above a year ago. The string of consecutive months that the claims totals topped the level for the same month of the previous year has reached 17 for initial claims and 18 for weeks claimed.

The seasonally adjusted insured unemployment rate slipped to 2.6 percent in September from August's 2.7 percent, but the September rate was the highest for the month since 1986.

The average check amount for September jumped to $172.33, an $8.72 increase from a month ago. The average check amount normally increases by a wide margin from August to September. However, the net benefit amount fell to $78.4 million in September, a $17.7 million decrease from August, because of a 23 percent drop in weeks paid from a month ago. During September, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund was $68.5 million less than disbursements which reduced cash reserves in the Fund from a record $1.8 billion at the end of August to $1.7 billion at the end of September.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1990
(Dollars in Millions)



SEPTEMBER 1990

Income	$	5,963,344
Disbursements	$	78,429,386
Cash Reserves	$	1,725,881,784

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHER IN SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES

Sixty-six of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties recorded higher unadjusted unemployment rates in September than they did in August. Only tiny Sullivan County, where the start of the new school year added 100 government jobs, had a lower September unemployment rate. Generally poor performances within the retail trades and the goods producing industries (construction, mining and manufacturing) coupled with the winding down of seasonal jobs to bring about these higher than normal gains in unemployment.

Chester County had the lowest September rate, 3.2 percent. This is not unusual as Chester county almost always has one of the lowest rates in the state. Juniata County, due largely to a generally sluggish overall economy, had the highest rate at 9.3 percent.

Only two counties had lower unemployment rates this September than last. These counties were Cambria, down 0.3 of a percentage point, and Westmoreland, down 0.2 of a percentage point. Cambria county, part of the Johnstown MSA, never made a complete recovery from the last recession and, therefore, does not have a lot of fat to lose in its economy. Westmoreland County is part of the Pittsburgh PMSA which has come on with surprising vigor late in the recent recovery. The unemployment rates in the counties of the Pittsburgh PMSA, with the exception of Fayette County, have been among the lowest in the state during the last several months.

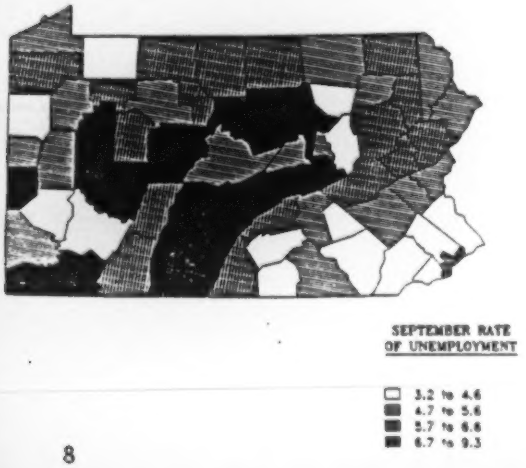


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
SEPTEMBER 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.2	6400
Montgomery	2	3.7	14000
Sullivan	2	3.7	100
Cumberland	4	3.8	4300
Delaware	4	3.8	10800
Lancaster	4	3.8	8500
Adams	7	3.9	1500
Warren	7	3.9	900
Allegheny	9	4.0	26500
Bucks	10	4.1	12000
Lebanon	11	4.4	2900
Columbia	12	4.6	1400
Mercer	12	4.6	2400
Westmoreland	12	4.6	8100
Berks	15	4.7	8400
Lehigh	15	4.7	6900
York	15	4.7	8600
Centre	18	4.9	3300
Erie	18	4.9	6500
Washington	20	5.0	4600
Montour	21	5.1	400
Pike	21	5.1	700
Wayne	21	5.1	1100
Bradford	24	5.2	1600
Butler	24	5.2	3800
Dauphin	24	5.2	7200
Northampton	24	5.2	6100
Lawrence	28	5.3	2500
Union	29	5.4	900
Venango	29	5.4	1300
Wyoming	29	5.4	700
Elk	32	5.5	1000
Franklin	33	5.7	3400
Somerset	34	5.8	1800
Crawford	35	6.0	2400
Potter	35	6.0	500
Lackawanna	37	6.1	6700
Tioga	37	6.1	1200
Carbon	39	6.2	1500
Perry	39	6.2	1400
Susquehanna	39	6.2	1200
Forest	42	6.3	100
Jefferson	42	6.3	1200
McKean	42	6.3	1300
Philadelphia	42	6.3	45800
Monroe	46	6.4	3200
Schuylkill	46	6.4	4700
Cambria	48	6.5	4100
Cameron	49	6.6	200
Luzerne	49	6.6	10600
Blair	51	6.7	4200
Clarion	52	6.8	1200
Fayette	52	6.8	4000
Beaver	54	7.1	4200
Lycoming	55	7.2	4500
Armstrong	56	7.3	2100
Fulton	57	7.4	500
Northumberland	57	7.4	3600
Indiana	59	7.8	2700
Bedford	60	7.9	1700
Clearfield	60	7.9	2700
Greene	60	7.9	1000
Mifflin	63	8.1	1800
Huntingdon	64	8.3	1600
Snyder	65	8.6	1700
Clinton	66	9.0	1400
Juniata	67	9.3	1000

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	SEPTEMBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		AUGUST 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		SEPTEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	7069.0	5.7	7003.0	5.6	6604.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	319.0	5.5	281.0	4.9	256.0	4.4
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	17.4	5.3	17.3	5.3	14.6	4.5
ALTOONA MSA	4.5	7.3	4.0	6.6	3.6	6.1
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.1	7.1	4.0	6.9	3.7	6.3
ERIE MSA	6.9	5.1	6.5	4.9	6.4	4.9
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.4	4.6	14.5	4.3	13.0	3.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.6	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.3
LANCASTER MSA	8.9	4.0	8.6	3.9	6.8	3.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	114.9	4.8	104.6	4.3	92.6	3.9
PITTSBURGH PMSA	42.8	4.4	41.0	4.2	41.3	4.2
READING MSA	9.0	5.0	8.9	5.0	6.4	3.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	23.7	6.5	22.9	6.3	18.9	5.2
SHARON MSA	2.6	5.0	2.3	4.5	2.1	4.2
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.3	4.9	3.5	5.3	2.5	3.8
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.0	8.1	4.4	7.2	3.5	5.9
YORK MSA	10.6	4.8	10.2	4.6	8.3	3.8

* Preliminary data

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES INCREASE IN TWELVE MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS

Twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in September than they did in August. Only State College MSA, down 0.4 of a percentage point, had a lower September rate. This was the direct result of the start of the Fall term at Penn State. Two areas, the Allentown-Bethlehem and Reading MSA's had no over-the-month change in their rates. Williamsport, up 0.9 of a percentage point, recorded the largest over-the-month rate increase. The inability of retail trades and manufacturing to perform as well as they normally do at this time of year was the major cause of this rate increase.

All major labor market areas with the exception of the Johnstown MSA had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates this September than in September 1989. Johnstown MSA never completely recovered from the last recession and has very little fat in its economy. Therefore, employment has been more stable in Johnstown than in some of the other labor market areas in the state. Williamsport MSA had the largest over-the-year rate increase. A substantial loss of manufacturing jobs keyed this slide.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 3.2 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 7.1 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
SEPTEMBER 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.4	127.9	6.5	4.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.7	100.7	6.0	5.6
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.2	165.6	7.6	4.4
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	485.4	466.4	18.9	3.9
05	Beaver	58.2	54.1	4.2	7.1
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	136.7	128.1	8.6	6.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	232.6	220.6	12.1	5.2
08	Greene, Washington	105.8	100.2	5.6	5.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	102.0	95.2	6.8	6.7
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	203.1	189.3	13.8	6.8
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.7	221.6	15.1	6.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.3	80.5	4.8	5.6
14	Lackawanna	109.9	103.3	6.7	6.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.6	103.0	6.5	5.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.4	219.2	15.3	6.5
17	Philadelphia	725.5	679.6	45.8	6.3
18	Bucks	295.3	283.3	12.0	4.1
19	Montgomery	383.9	369.9	14.0	3.7
20	Delaware	287.2	276.4	10.8	3.8
21	Chester	197.7	191.3	6.4	3.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	263.0	250.1	13.0	4.9
23	Berks	178.8	170.4	8.4	4.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	350.0	333.2	16.7	4.8
25	Lancaster	223.1	214.6	8.5	3.8
26	York	182.2	173.5	8.6	4.7
27	Adams, Franklin	98.9	94.0	4.9	5.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.7	95.8	5.0	4.9
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.3	53.3	4.0	7.0
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5858.0	5561.0	297.0	5.1

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness changed little in November,as the statewide rate of unemployment edged down to 6.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.1 percent in October.
- Nonfarm jobs increased by 5,700 in November to a total of 5,180,400. However, this was 2,800 less than in November 1989.
- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries receded from September's all time high to $454.10 in October.
- The numer of initial claims and weeks claimed jumped from September to October. Increases were steeper than normal.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in sixty-two of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties during October.
- All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in October than in September.

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ISSUED: December 1990

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry   Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR NOVEMBER 1990

Joblessness in the Commonwealth showed little change in November following October's jump to 6.1 percent. November's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment edged down to 6.0 percent while the nationwide rate climbed from 5.7 percent to 5.9 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show November's unemployment in Pennsylvania down slightly to 358,000 in November from 362,000 in October. The decline in the rate of unemployment to 6.0 percent was good news considering sharp increases that occurred in prior months. Both September and October saw rate jumps of 0.6 percent that carried Pennsylvania's rate above the national rate. Despite the temporary good news in November, the nation's economic downturn is becoming much more serious and its effects on Pennsylvania thus far are apparent in a comparison of longer term statistics. November's rate of 6.0 percent was up from 5.3 percent last year, 4.5 percent two years ago, and 5.4 percent three years ago. November 1986 was higher at 6.2 percent.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

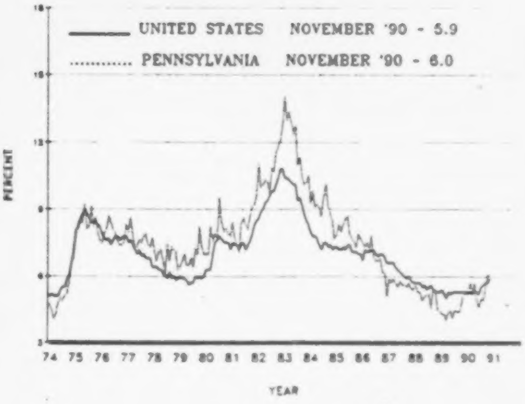

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	NOV. 1990	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,929	5,897	5,910	32	19
Employment	5,571	5,535	5,598	36	-27
Unemployment	358	362	312	-4	46
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.0	6.1	5.3	-0.1	0.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,911	5,897	5,901	14	10
Employment	5,563	5,550	5,600	13	-37
Unemployment	347	346	301	1	46
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.9	5.9	5.1	0.0	0.8

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 36,000 in November to 5,571,000. This was the third consecutive monthly gain in statewide employment, but growth remains sluggish reflecting weakness in the national economy. In fact, a positive trend, regardless of how small, is good news, economic problems considered. Pennsylvania experienced significant employment loss (nearly 200,000) from March's all-time high through August. Losses will probably reappear by January as typical winter layoffs are exaggerated by economic problems. Looking back historically, November's employment was down 27,000 from one year ago, but is still showing sizeable gains over two years ago...up 71,000, three years ago...up 153,000, and four years ago...up 327,000.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 6.0 percent rate of unemployment in November ranked sixth, down from fourth in October. Sharp rate increases in Texas and California moved those states above Pennsylvania in the ranking. Overall, seven states had rate increases, three including Pennsylvania had decreases, and one was unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	NOV. 1990 AP/	OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	NET CHANGE TO OCT. 1990 FROM: SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,180.4	5,174.7	5,149.2	5,171.0	25.5	3.7
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,294.6	1,302.4	1,306.1	1,323.5	-3.7	-21.1
MINING	27.2	27.5	27.4	27.9	0.1	-0.4
CONSTRUCTION	242.5	248.2	249.0	251.0	-0.8	-2.8
MANUFACTURING	1,024.9	1,026.7	1,029.7	1,044.6	-3.0	-17.9
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	579.9	579.5	581.5	593.5	-2.0	-14.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.7	32.2	33.1	-0.5	-1.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.6	19.7	21.1	-0.1	-1.5
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.6	47.9	47.7	-0.3	-0.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.0	90.4	90.0	-0.4	0.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		88.6	89.0	90.4	-0.4	-1.8
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		109.2	109.4	110.7	-0.2	-1.5
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		83.1	82.5	85.4	0.6	-2.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		53.3	53.9	55.5	-0.6	-2.2
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.5	37.7	38.8	-0.2	-1.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		18.9	18.8	20.8	0.1	-1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	445.0	447.2	448.2	451.1	-1.0	-3.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		95.6	95.4	94.4	0.2	1.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.6	27.6	29.2	0.0	-1.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		75.7	76.2	79.0	-0.5	-3.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.2	41.5	41.5	-0.3	-0.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.8	84.1	83.9	-0.3	-0.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		60.8	60.9	60.0	-0.1	0.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.4	-0.1	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.7	41.6	42.0	0.1	-0.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.5	9.5	9.6	0.0	-0.1
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,884.7	3,870.7	3,839.6	3,843.2	31.1	27.5
TRANSPORTATION	150.8	152.4	150.9	152.6	1.5	-0.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.1	105.0	105.3	104.2	-0.3	0.8
COMMUNICATIONS		50.6	50.6	49.4	0.0	1.2
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.4	54.7	54.8	-0.3	-0.4
WHOLESALE TRADE	282.1	281.7	281.8	281.2	-0.1	0.5
RETAIL TRADE	913.6	904.2	893.1	904.4	11.1	-0.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		126.4	123.6	127.0	2.8	-0.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	293.5	293.2	295.9	296.0	-2.7	-2.8
FINANCE		139.2	140.3	142.9	-1.1	-3.7
INSURANCE		114.2	114.4	112.7	-0.2	1.5
REAL ESTATE		39.8	41.2	40.4	-1.4	-0.6
SERVICES	1,423.3	1,424.0	1,421.7	1,397.3	2.3	26.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		206.9	208.3	204.6	-1.4	2.3
HEALTH SERVICES		464.9	463.1	453.2	1.8	11.7
HOSPITALS		255.3	254.7	246.7	0.6	8.6
LEGAL SERVICES		41.6	41.5	40.8	0.1	0.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		162.9	146.6	160.1	16.3	2.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		101.3	101.2	97.9	0.1	3.4
OTHER SERVICES		446.4	461.0	440.7	-14.6	5.7
GOVERNMENT	716.3	710.2	690.9	707.5	19.3	2.7
FEDERAL		138.9	140.7	142.2	-1.8	-3.3
STATE		160.6	157.1	159.4	3.5	1.2
LOCAL		410.7	393.1	405.9	17.6	4.8
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.1	1.6	3.5	4.3	-1.9	-2.7

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS ROSE IN NOVEMBER

Advance preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls showed total Pennsylvania non-farm employment increased by a net 5,700 from October to 5,180,400 in November, second highest level on record.

Within the goods producing sector, a smaller than expected 7,800 drop, to 1,294,600 in November, occurred chiefly in construction and manufacturing. This drop partly offset a close to normal employment increase of 14,000, to a new all-time high of 3,884,700, in service producing industries, with major gains attributable to retail trade and government.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NON-FARM JOBS UP MORE THAN EXPECTED IN OCTOBER

Pennsylvania's non-agricultural jobs count increased in October to a total of 5,174,700, the highest October level and second highest overall total ever recorded. The October total was up 25,500 over the month and 3,700 from one year ago.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Although the job count in the goods-producing sector decreased 3,700 from September's total, nearly all major industry lines performed better than expected. Seasonal fluctuations usually account for an over-the-month loss of 10,200 jobs. The October figure is down 21,100 from one year ago.

Construction employment, at 248,200, fell 800 since September, reflecting a general sluggishness in the broad spectrum of construction lines. Specifically, most jobs were lost in residential building and heavy construction. Last year at this time, construction jobs numbered 251,000.

Manufacturing payrolls, at 1,026,700, dropped 3,000 in October. Usually, a job loss of 8,600 occurs during this time period. A yearly comparison shows a decline of 17,900 jobs.

Service-producing industries gained 31,100 jobs in October to reach 3,870,700, the highest level on record. Currently, there are 27,500 more jobs than in October 1989.

Services reached 1,424,000 jobs, a record high; however, the 2,300 job increase from September is below seasonal expectations. Among the service lines, best performances came about in educational services and health services, both exceeding seasonal norms. Partially offsetting these positive movements were hotel and recreational services, showing seasonal weakness.

Retail trade posted a job gain of 11,100 since September, more than doubling its normal monthly increase. General merchandise, food stores and miscellaneous retail had the best showings. The October gain recovered all but 200 of the jobs lost to the soft economy since one year ago.

Elsewhere, problems in banking and real estate markets continue to plague finance, insurance and real estate. Since September, payrolls decreased by 2,700 jobs.

EMPLOYERS

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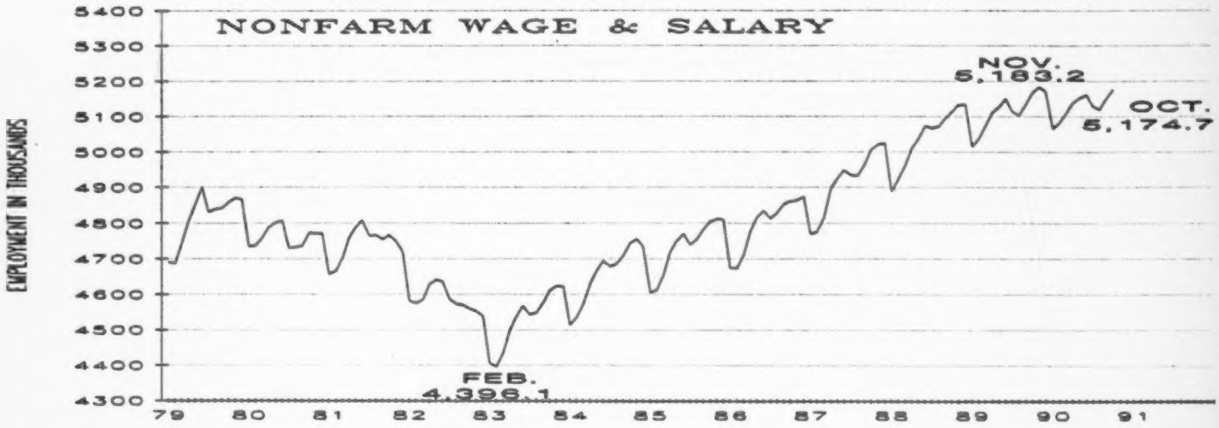
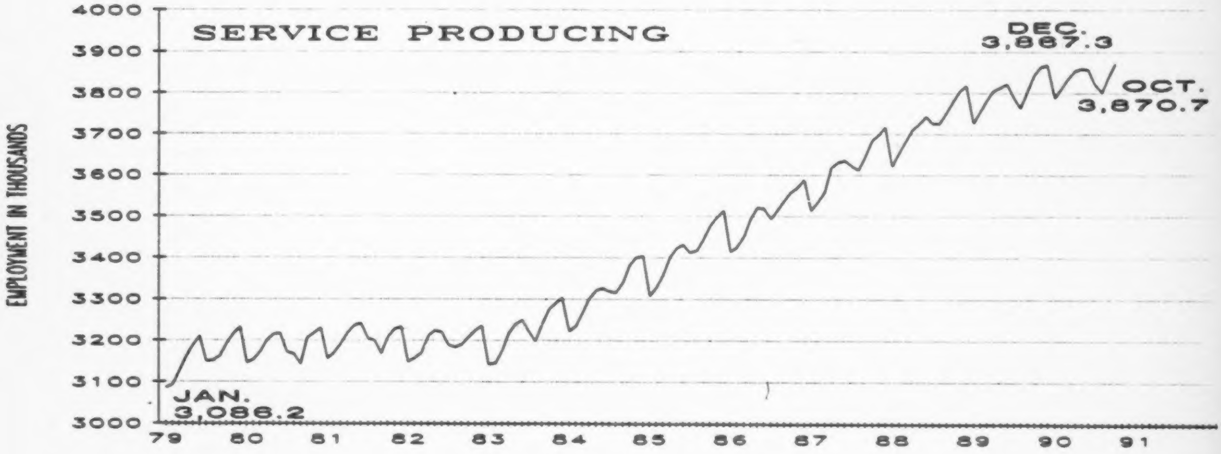
For a working future, this is the place.

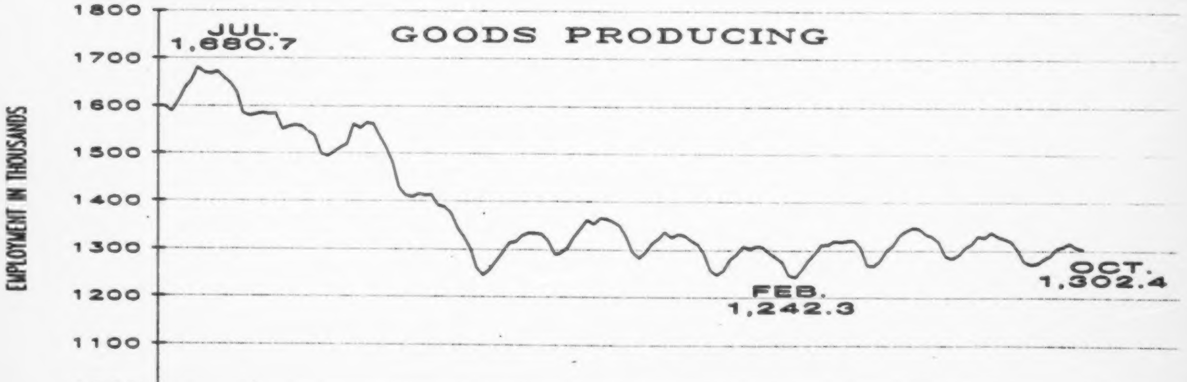
For the Job Center near you call:

1-800-622-JOBS

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







MONTH AND YEAR

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OCT. 1990 P/	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$735.30	$753.54	$648.81	45.0	44.8	40.5	$16.34	$16.82	$16.02
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	520.75	533.45	519.96	45.8	47.0	48.1	11.37	11.35	10.81
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	454.10	458.97	439.27	40.8	41.2	40.9	11.13	11.14	10.74
DURABLE GOODS	493.58	497.20	477.24	41.9	42.1	41.9	11.78	11.81	11.39
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	370.40	369.21	356.69	39.7	39.7	39.5	9.33	9.30	9.03
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	372.00	371.37	377.70	40.7	40.9	40.7	9.14	9.08	9.28
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	485.41	485.72	479.79	42.1	42.2	42.8	11.53	11.51	11.21
PRIMARY METALS	569.71	582.52	544.42	42.9	43.7	42.4	13.28	13.33	12.84
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	465.51	462.45	453.53	41.9	41.7	41.8	11.11	11.09	10.85
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	523.64	529.44	511.92	42.4	42.8	43.2	12.35	12.37	11.85
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	462.58	463.19	447.30	42.4	42.3	42.0	10.91	10.95	10.65
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	566.50	581.70	548.77	41.2	42.0	41.7	13.75	13.85	13.16
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	468.46	464.79	443.63	40.7	40.7	40.7	11.51	11.42	10.90
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	450.46	448.22	425.32	41.1	40.6	40.2	10.96	11.04	10.58
NONDURABLE GOODS	403.46	408.58	389.66	39.4	39.9	39.6	10.24	10.24	9.84
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	448.44	463.42	444.70	40.4	41.6	41.6	11.10	11.14	10.69
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	278.07	279.89	264.66	40.3	40.8	40.1	6.90	6.86	6.60
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	318.24	321.05	298.36	39.0	39.2	38.9	8.16	8.19	7.67
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	235.23	236.25	231.70	34.9	35.0	35.0	6.74	6.75	6.62
PAPER PRODUCTS	499.39	496.77	488.59	43.2	43.5	43.2	11.56	11.42	11.31
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	457.46	464.89	432.79	39.2	39.7	38.3	11.67	11.71	11.30
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	563.98	558.41	547.33	42.5	42.4	42.2	13.27	13.17	12.97
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	619.64	645.33	648.24	40.9	42.4	43.8	15.15	15.22	14.80
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	415.83	425.12	398.24	41.5	42.3	41.7	10.02	10.05	9.55
LEATHER PRODUCTS	262.73	272.20	271.96	36.9	38.5	39.3	7.12	7.07	6.92
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	580.80	599.68	577.13	40.0	41.5	40.7	14.52	14.45	14.18
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	713.00	707.11	710.89	42.9	42.7	43.4	16.62	16.56	16.38

P/ = Preliminary Data

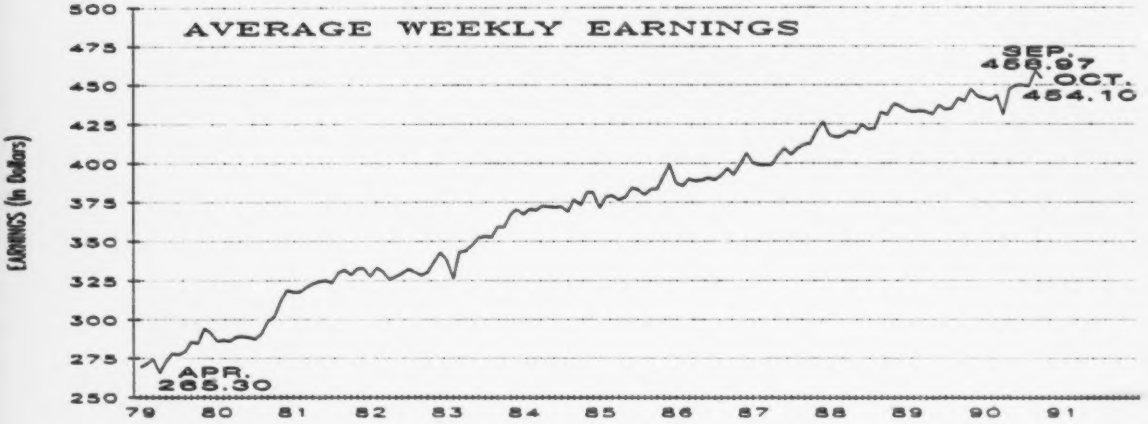
BOTH AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS DECLINE

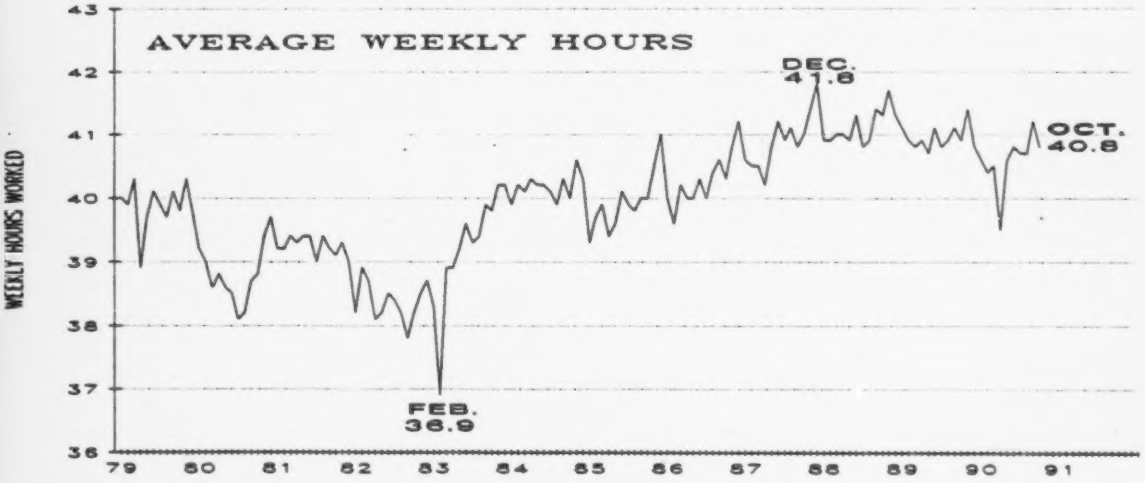
Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries receded from September's all time high of $458.97 to $454.10 in October. This decrease of $4.87 in the average production worker's pay was the combined result of losses of 0.4 of an hour in the average workweek and one cent in average hourly earnings. Even with this drop, October's average weekly earnings rank as the second highest on record. The October average weekly earnings were $14.83 higher than those of October 1989. This increase is the net result of a gain of 39 cents in average hourly earnings and a loss of 0.1 of an hour in the average workweek.

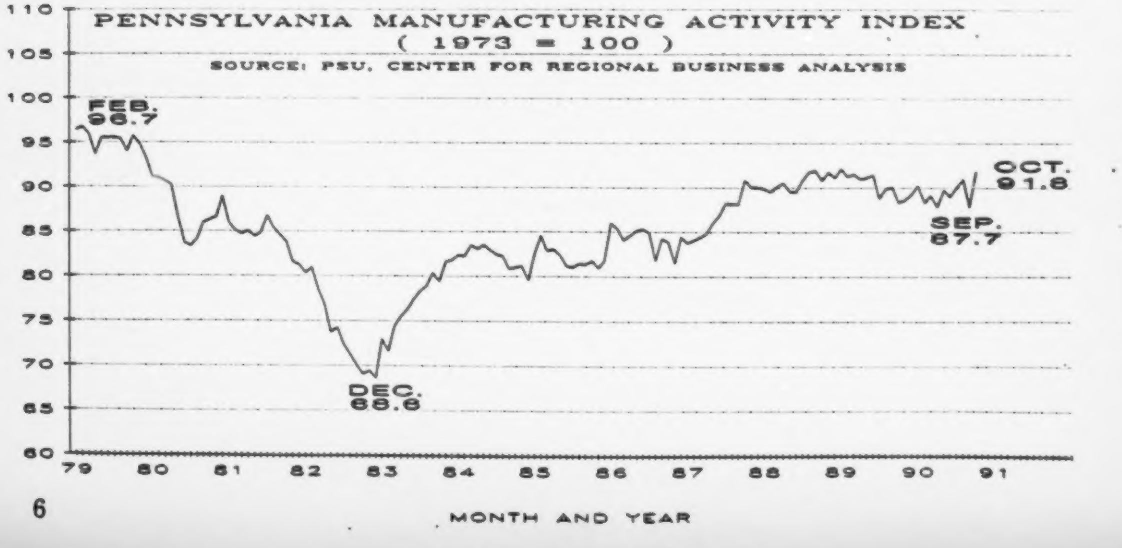
The average workweek, at 40.8 hours, remains well above the 40 hour threshold at which it becomes economically profitable for an employer to lay off workers rather than further reduce hours. It appears that the streamlining that occurred during and after the last recession has left employers with little fat to trim. Inventories as a ratio of sales are much lower than they were prior to any of the last several recessions. Coupled with this is what appears to be a reluctance by some employers to furlough qualified employes for fear of not finding suitable replacements when the economy rebounds from its current sluggishness. Recent difficulty in securing suitable employes during the last expansion is still all too easily recalled by many employers. Compounding these memories are projections of further labor shortages during the next decade.

The average workweek dropped by 0.2 of an hour in October in durable goods to 41.9 hours, and by half an hour in nondurables, to 39.4. All durable goods lines except lumber and wood products and six of the 10 nondurable items had average workweeks of at least 40 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS


AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS


AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS


PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973 = 100)
SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	OCT. 1990	SEPT. 1990	OCT. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM SEPT. 90	OCT. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	102,998	73,926	87,258	29,072	15,740
Weeks Claimed	600,609	501,331	468,272	99,278	132,337
...Average Weekly Volume	130,567	125,333	106,425	5,234	24,142
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.7%	2.6%	2.2%	0.1	0.5
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	33,582	26,016	25,540	7,566	8,042
Final Payments	9,613	8,076	7,140	1,537	2,473
Weeks Paid	498,862	455,140	377,738	43,722	121,124
Net Benefit Amount	$86,961,051	$78,433,639	$63,664,294	$8,527,412	$23,296,757
Average Check	$174.32	$172.33	$168.54	$1.99	$5.78

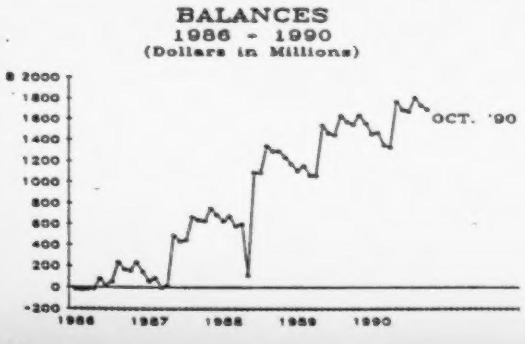
Significant Upturn in Claims Activity

Indicative of a weakening economy, both the initial claims and weeks claimed totals jumped by substantial margins from September to October. In September, weeks claimed were higher by 99,278 or 20 percent from a month ago, while initial claims were up by 29,072 or 39 percent. These September to October increases were steeper than normal. The October claims totals were well above the levels of a year ago. Weeks claimed posted a 28 percent increase from October a year ago and initial claims an 18 percent increase. This extends the string of consecutive months that claims were higher than for the same month of a year ago to 19 months for weeks claimed and 18 for initial claims. The insured unemployment rate edged up from 2.6 percent in September to 2.7 percent in October, which is the highest rate for the month since October 1986's 2.8 percent.

The average check amount rose by $1.99 from a month ago to $174.32 in October, which is the highest average check since March. During October, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $39 million; this reduced cash reserves in the fund at the end of October to $1.7 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1990
(Dollars in Millions)



OCTOBER 1990

Income	$	47,824,820
Disbursements	$	86,954,746
Cash Reserves	$	1,686,751,858

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

Sixty-two Counties Register Higher Unadjusted Unemployment Rates

Three of Pennsylvanias' sixty-seven counties had lower unadjusted unemployment rates in October than in September and two rates were unchanged. The unemployment rates in each of the other sixty-two counties increased over the month. The largest decrease, 1.2 percentage points, occurred in Juniata County as the result of 200 jobless workers leaving the labor force; employment was unchanged here. The largest increase was recorded in Sullivan County where a rate increase of 2.6 percentage points was largely seasonal.

Once again, Chester County had the lowest unemployment rate, 3.5 percent, in October. The rates in the four suburban Philadelphia counties continue among the lowest in the state. Bucks, at 4.6 percent and the seventh lowest in the state, had the highest rate of these four counties. Philadelphia County, which is coincidental with the city of Philadelphia, is another story. With a rate of 7.3 percent, Philadelphia County had the forty-second lowest rate in the state. This serves as an accent mark on the problems of Philadelphia.

Eighteen Pennsylvania counties had lower unemployment rates this October than last. All but three of these counties are entirely west of the Susquehanna River. The economy of the western portion of the state was generally slower to recover from the last recession but has withstood the current slowdown much better than eastern Pennsylvania. Perhaps this is the result of there being less fat to lose in the west than in the east.

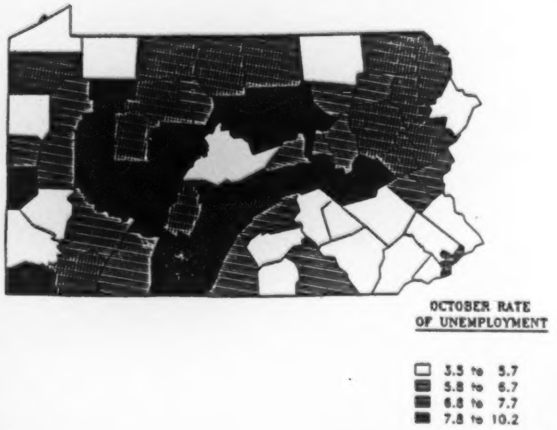


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
OCTOBER 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.5	7,000
Cumberland	2	4.1	4,600
Montgomery	2	4.1	16,000
Delaware	4	4.3	12,400
Lebanon	5	4.4	2,900
Warren	6	4.5	1,000
Allegheny	7	4.6	30,500
Bucks	7	4.6	13,700
Adams	9	4.8	1,900
Lancaster	9	4.8	10,900
Dauphin	11	5.2	7,200
Mercer	12	5.4	2,800
Berks	13	5.5	9,900
Erie	14	5.6	7,500
York	14	5.6	10,300
Bradford	16	5.7	1,800
Centre	16	5.7	3,900
Pike	16	5.7	800
Washington	16	5.7	5,400
Cameron	20	5.8	200
Butler	21	5.9	4,400
Montour	21	5.9	500
Westmoreland	21	5.9	10,300
Lehigh	24	6.0	9,000
Lawrence	25	6.1	3,000
Northampton	25	6.1	7,100
Wyoming	25	6.1	800
Columbia	28	6.2	2,000
Union	28	6.2	1,100
Franklin	30	6.3	3,800
Perry	30	6.3	1,300
Somerset	30	6.3	2,000
Sullivan	33	6.4	200
Venango	34	6.6	1,600
Jefferson	35	6.8	1.300
Wayne	35	6.8	1,400
Carbon	37	7.0	1,700
Elk	37	7.0	1,200
Lackawanna	37	7.0	7,700
Potter	37	7.0	500
McKean	41	7.1	1,500
Fayette	42	7.3	4,300
Monroe	42	7.3	3,700
Philadelphia	42	7.3	53,700
Tioga	42	7.3	1,400
Crawford	46	7.5	3,000
Susquehanna	46	7.5	1,400
Blair	48	7.7	4,700
Luzerne	48	7.7	12,500
Beaver	50	7.8	4,600
Clarion	51	7.9	1,400
Juniata	52	8.1	800
Mifflin	52	8.1	1,800
Forest	54	8.2	200
Lycoming	54	8.2	5,200
Schuylkill	56	8.3	6,100
Cambria	57	8.5	5,400
Indiana	58	8.7	3,000
Northumberland	59	8.9	4,400
Armstrong	60	9.0	2,600
Greene	61	9.1	1,200
Fulton	62	9.4	600
Clinton	63	9.7	1,600
Bedford	64	9.9	2,100
Clearfield	65	10.0	3,500
Huntingdon	65	10.0	2,000
Snyder	67	10.3	2,100

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	OCTOBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		SEPTEMBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		OCTOBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	7,073.0	5.7	7,069.0	5.7	6,563.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	362.0	6.1	319.0	5.5	273.0	4.7
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	20.2	6.1	18.2	5.5	15.6	4.8
ALTOONA MSA	4.8	7.8	4.5	7.5	3.9	6.6
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.4	7.5	4.2	7.3	3.5	6.1
ERIE MSA	7.8	5.8	7.1	5.3	7.1	5.4
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.8	4.7	15.4	4.6	13.3	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.3	8.6	6.8	7.2	6.8	7.2
LANCASTER MSA	10.0	4.5	9.0	4.0	7.9	3.6
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	130.3	5.3	116.3	4.8	94.4	3.9
PITTSBURGH PMSA	52.1	5.3	45.1	4.6	44.0	4.5
READING MSA	10.2	5.7	9.5	5.3	8.7	4.9
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	27.4	7.4	24.3	6.6	20.8	5.8
SHARON MSA	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.0	2.2	4.4
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.6	5.4	3.4	5.1	3.3	5.0
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.5	8.8	4.9	7.9	3.6	6.0
YORK MSA	12.1	5.4	10.8	4.9	8.9	4.1

*Preliminary data

All Major Labor Market Areas Had Increases In Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates

All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in October than in September. The largest increase, 1.4 percentage points, occurred in the Johnstown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) where many labor force entrants were unsuccessful in obtaining employment. Usually, many women enter the labor force after school reopens in the fall. This time, it seems many were unable to find jobs in the retail trades that typically employ them. Retailers, experiencing a period of weak sales, have been slow to do their pre-holiday hiring The Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA experienced the smallest increase, 0.1 percentage point, typical of most state capitals where government related jobs tend to temper employment swings.

The lowest October seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 4.5 percent in the Lancaster MSA which usually has one of the lowest unemployment rates in Pennsylvania. The highest rate, 8.8 percent, was in the Williamsport MSA where the local economy was unable to absorb a substantial increase in the labor force.

Service Delivery Areas

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 3.5 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 8.3 percent in SDA 10.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7

MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
OCTOBER 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.9	127.4	7.5	5.6
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.0	99.7	7.2	6.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.8	165.4	8.5	4.9
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	487.9	465.8	22.1	4.5
05	Beaver	58.9	54.3	4.6	7.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	137.3	127.3	9.9	7.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	234.9	220.3	14.6	6.2
08	Greene, Washington	106.4	99.9	6.5	6.1
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.0	94.8	8.2	7.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	203.9	187.1	16.8	8.3
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	238.8	221.3	17.5	7.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.0	80.4	5.6	6.5
14	Lackawanna	110.7	103.0	7.7	7.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.3	101.7	7.6	6.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	236.6	217.9	18.7	7.9
17	Philadelphia	734.9	681.2	53.7	7.3
18	Bucks	297.6	283.9	13.7	4.6
19	Montgomery	386.8	370.8	16.0	4.1
20	Delaware	289.5	277.0	12.4	4.3
21	Chester	198.8	191.8	7.0	3.5
22	Lehigh, Northampton	265.3	249.2	16.1	6.1
23	Berks	180.5	170.6	9.9	5.5
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	347.2	330.4	16.9	4.9
25	Lancaster	225.1	214.2	10.9	4.8
26	York	183.4	173.1	10.3	5.6
27	Adams, Franklin	99.2	93.6	5.7	5.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.1	95.3	5.8	5.7
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.8	53.0	4.9	8.4
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5897.0	5550.0	346.0	5.9

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: JANUARY 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

DECEMBER 1990 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in December, as the statewide rate of unemployment edged down to 5.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.0 percent in November.
- Nonfarm jobs decreased by 13,500 in December to a total of 5,173,200. However, they remained 2,200 above their level of December 1989.

In November . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries set a new all time high of $460.62.
- The number of initial claims and weeks claimed increased to their highest November levels since 1984 and 1985, respectively.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates increased in forty-five of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.
- Six of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates when compared to October.

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR DECEMBER 1990

Pennsylvania's employment situation improved slightly in December. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell further from its 6.1 percent 1990 peak of October, edging down 0.2 percentage point from November to 5.8 percent in December. The nationwide rate rose from 5.9 percent to 6.1 percent from November to December.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show December's unemployment in Pennsylvania down marginally to 342,000, seasonally adjusted, from 358,000 in November. Although this was good news following the alarming unemployment surge during September and October, these figures do not reflect the continuing deterioration in the national economy. Compared with earlier periods, the 5.8 percent December 1990 rate of unemployment was up considerably from 5.2 percent in December 1989, 4.5 percent in 1988, and 5.4 percent in 1987.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 11,000 in December to 5,582,000. This was the fourth consecutive monthly gain in statewide employment, albeit small. Against a weakening economic background, even small employment gains are very good news. Compared with earlier periods, December 1990 employment still held up -- 7,000 above December 1989, 39,000 above 1988, and 108,000 above 1987.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

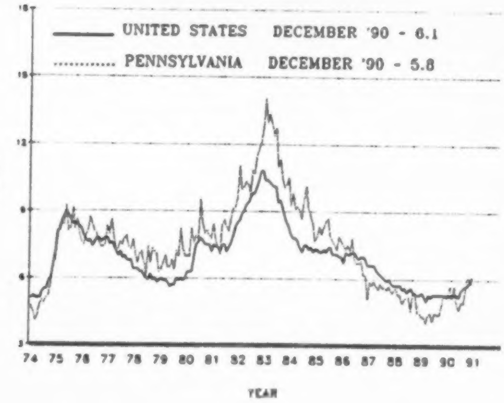

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

				NET CHANGE FROM	
RESIDENT DATA	DEC. 1990	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,924	5,929	5,880	-5	44
Employment	5,582	5,571	5,575	11	7
Unemployment	342	358	305	-16	37
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.8	6.0	5.2	-0.2	0.6
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,891	5,911	5,855	-20	36
Employment	5,567	5,563	5,567	4	0
Unemployment	324	347	288	-23	36
Rate of Unemployment (%)	5.5	5.9	4.9	-0.4	0.6

Preliminary annual average data for 1990 show more clearly the effects of the recent economic slowdown. Total 1990 employment averaged 5,583,000, down 9,000 from 1989, and average unemployment increased by 54,000 to 318,000. The average unemployment rate rose by almost a full percent, to 5.4 percent. Economic problems that slowly unfolded in 1990 could accelerate in 1991 as seasonal job losses in January and February become aggravated by economic weaknesses and if a rebound is slow to develop.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 5.8 percent rate of unemployment in December ranked seventh highest, down from sixth in November. Seven states had rate increases while four including Pennsylvania had decreases.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	DEC. 1990 AP/	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NET CHANGE TO NOV. 1990 FROM: OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,173.2	5,186.7	5,177.9	5,183.2	8.8	3.5
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,273.7	1,293.6	1,302.7	1,318.5	-9.1	-24.9
MINING	26.2	27.2	27.5	28.0	-0.3	-0.8
CONSTRUCTION	228.6	242.9	248.2	245.9	-5.3	-3.0
MANUFACTURING	1,018.9	1,023.5	1,027.0	1,044.6	-3.5	-21.1
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	575.7	578.2	579.3	594.0	-1.1	-15.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.1	31.7	32.8	-0.6	-1.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.6	19.7	21.0	-0.1	-1.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.2	47.4	48.4	-0.2	-1.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		90.1	90.0	90.0	0.1	0.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		88.7	88.7	89.8	0.0	-1.1
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		108.7	109.1	111.1	-0.4	-2.4
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.9	83.1	85.5	-0.2	-2.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		53.2	53.3	55.9	-0.1	-2.7
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.5	37.4	38.6	0.1	-1.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.2	18.9	20.9	0.3	-1.7
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	443.2	445.3	447.7	450.6	-2.4	-5.3
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		95.0	95.8	94.3	-0.8	0.7
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		27.0	27.6	28.7	-0.6	-1.7
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		74.8	75.8	78.7	-1.0	-3.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		41.1	41.3	41.3	-0.2	-0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.0	83.6	84.5	0.4	-0.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.3	61.0	60.5	0.3	0.8
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.2	10.3	10.4	-0.1	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.2	41.7	41.6	-0.5	-0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.6	9.5	9.5	0.1	0.1
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,898.5	3,892.0	3,873.6	3,862.9	18.4	29.1
TRANSPORTATION	153.4	152.8	152.5	152.9	0.3	-0.1
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.0	103.9	105.0	103.4	-1.1	0.5
COMMUNICATIONS		50.3	50.6	48.9	-0.3	1.4
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.6	54.4	54.5	-0.8	-0.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	283.0	282.6	281.7	281.5	0.9	1.1
RETAIL TRADE	926.0	917.6	904.7	917.4	12.9	0.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		134.2	126.8	134.4	7.4	-0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	293.5	293.1	293.8	295.9	-0.7	-2.8
FINANCE		139.2	139.4	142.5	-0.2	-3.3
INSURANCE		114.4	114.2	113.3	0.2	1.1
REAL ESTATE		39.5	40.2	40.1	-0.7	-0.6
SERVICES	1,421.6	1,423.8	1,423.1	1,396.9	0.7	26.9
BUSINESS SERVICES		206.3	207.1	204.3	-0.8	2.0
HEALTH SERVICES		466.6	464.3	454.0	2.3	12.6
HOSPITALS		256.6	255.4	246.6	1.2	10.0
LEGAL SERVICES		41.9	41.6	40.6	0.3	1.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		162.9	161.4	161.1	1.5	1.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		102.7	101.6	98.5	1.1	4.2
OTHER SERVICES		443.4	447.1	438.4	-3.7	5.0
GOVERNMENT	717.0	718.2	712.8	714.9	5.4	3.3
FEDERAL		138.8	140.1	142.4	-1.3	-3.6
STATE		161.6	161.1	159.8	0.5	1.8
LOCAL		417.8	411.6	412.7	6.2	5.1
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.8	-0.5	-0.7

AP/= Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS FELL SEASONALLY IN DECEMBER

Advance preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls showed total Pennsylvania non-farm employment decreased by a net 13,500 from November to 5,173,200 in December.

Within the goods-producing sector, a larger than expected 19,900 drop, to 1,273,700 in December, occurred chiefly in construction and manufacturing. This drop was partly offset by a smaller than normal employment increase of 6,500 to a new all-time high of 3,898,500 in service-producing industries, with major gains reflecting temporary hires in retail trade.

PENNSYLVANIA NON-FARM JOBS ROSE TO NEW HIGH IN NOVEMBER

Nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 8,800 in November to 5,186,700, the highest total ever recorded. The rise from October was well above the seasonal norm and reflected a 3,500 net increase over the November 1989 total, with job gains in service-producing industries outweighing losses in goods-producing lines.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Service-producing industries added 18,400 jobs over the month to reach 3,892,000, breaking October's record high total and exceeding the November 1989 job count by 29,100.

At 1,423,800 in November, services, instead of beginning a usual seasonal dip, gained 700 jobs since October and reached a new record high. Job gains in health, educational, social and legal services exceeded losses in other service lines. Since November 1989, service industry jobs rose by 26,900.

Wholesale trade added 900 jobs since October 1990 and 1,100 since November 1989 to reach 282,600, the third highest on record.

Retail trade gained 12,900 jobs from October to reach 917,600 in November, about the same level as a year before.

Ongoing problems in banking and real estate caused finance, insurance and real estate to drop 700 jobs in November, bringing the job level to 2,800 below that of one year ago.

Government gained 5,400 jobs over the month to reach 718,200, reflecting a 6,200 rise in local government (mainly in education) and a 1,300 decrease in federal jobs (involving mainly census and defense workers). As a whole, government added 3,300 jobs since November 1989.

Jobs in goods-producing industries, at 1,293,600, dipped by 9,100 in November, the second consecutive month seasonal cutbacks were smaller than expected. However, there were 24,900 fewer goods-producing jobs this November than in November 1989.

Difficulties in the coal industry persist despite higher oil prices as mining moved downward 300 jobs since October and 800 jobs since one year ago.

An over-the-month job loss of 5,300 in the construction industry was divided almost evenly among general building, heavy construction, and specialized trades.

Both durable and nondurable goods industries shared in decreases of 3,500 from October 1990 and 21,100 from November 1989 in manufacturing jobs to 1,023,500 in November 1990.

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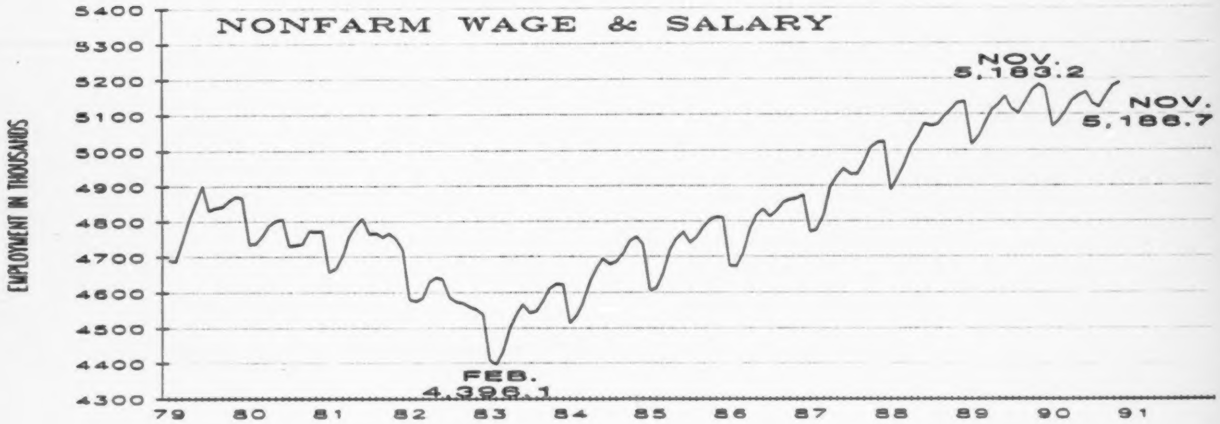
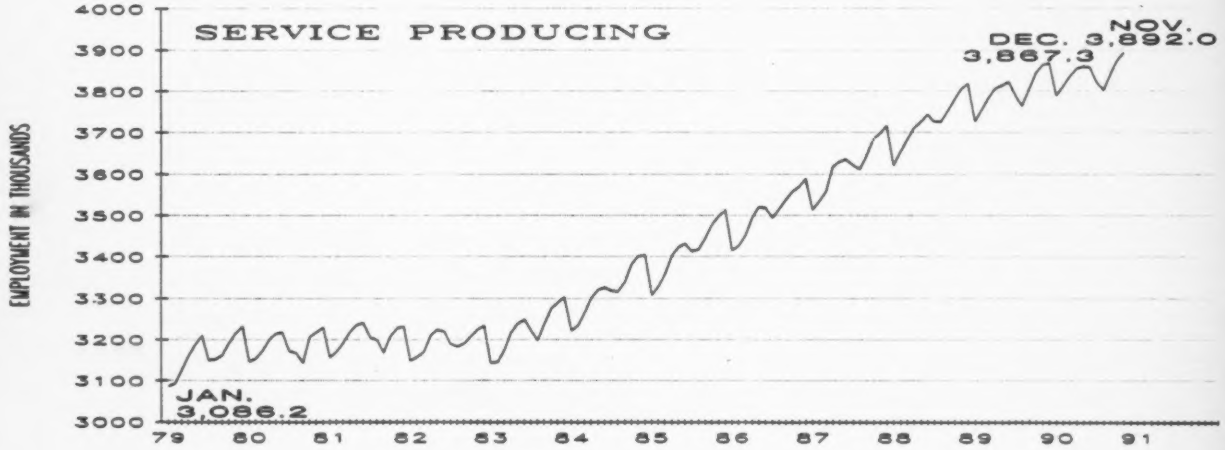
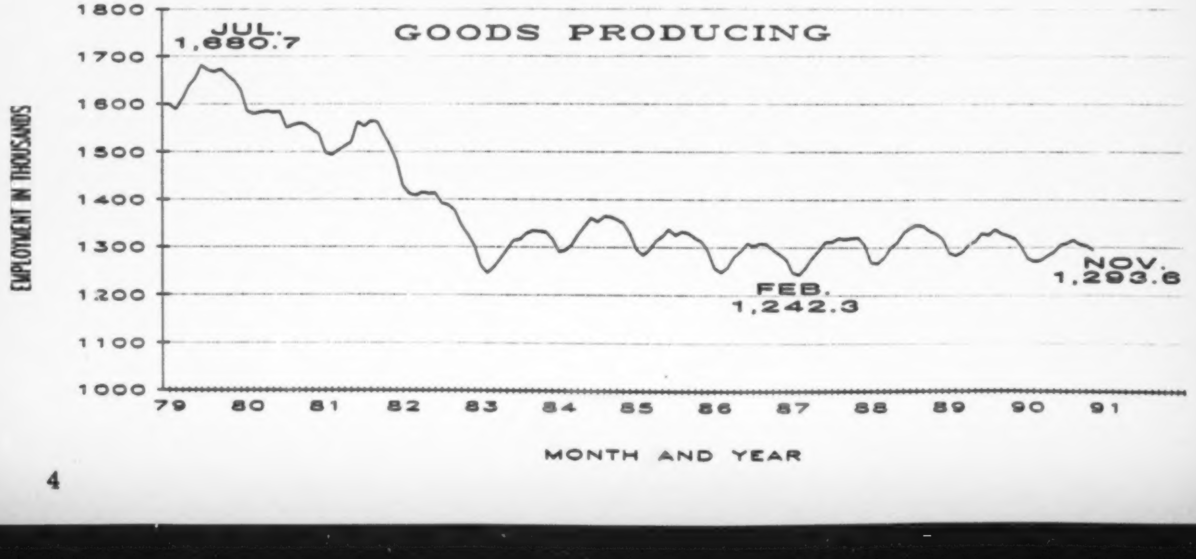
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NOV. 1990 P/	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	697.13	729.06	669.02	42.9	44.7	41.4	16.25	16.31	16.16
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	529.84	520.51	505.30	46.6	45.9	46.4	11.37	11.34	10.89
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	460.62	453.70	446.71	41.2	40.8	41.4	11.18	11.12	10.79
DURABLE GOODS	501.17	491.99	486.78	42.4	41.8	42.7	11.82	11.77	11.40
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	375.20	369.21	370.37	40.0	39.7	40.7	9.38	9.30	9.10
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	387.30	370.37	375.65	41.6	40.7	41.1	9.31	9.10	9.14
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	496.35	483.11	487.88	42.9	41.9	43.6	11.57	11.53	11.19
PRIMARY METALS	580.29	569.71	565.50	43.5	42.9	43.5	13.34	13.28	13.00
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	477.05	464.82	461.18	42.9	41.8	42.9	11.12	11.12	10.75
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	536.16	523.22	532.67	43.1	42.4	44.5	12.44	12.34	11.97
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	459.56	461.49	446.48	42.2	42.3	42.2	10.89	10.91	10.58
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	579.90	566.09	525.50	41.6	41.2	40.8	13.94	13.74	12.88
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	470.50	466.49	464.96	41.2	40.6	41.7	11.42	11.49	11.15
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	428.33	450.32	436.72	40.6	41.2	40.4	10.55	10.93	10.81
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.28	404.48	394.82	39.6	39.5	39.8	10.31	10.24	9.92
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	462.45	455.10	447.49	41.7	41.0	41.9	11.09	11.10	10.68
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	277.09	278.07	282.91	40.1	40.3	42.1	6.91	6.90	6.72
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	311.54	318.63	304.19	37.9	39.0	39.2	8.22	8.17	7.76
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	232.89	234.55	227.41	34.4	34.8	34.3	6.77	6.74	6.63
PAPER PRODUCTS	504.89	495.94	497.74	43.6	43.2	43.7	11.58	11.48	11.39
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	459.03	460.20	443.04	39.1	39.3	39.0	11.74	11.71	11.36
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	568.00	563.13	565.45	42.9	42.5	43.0	13.24	13.25	13.15
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	647.50	621.68	649.72	42.1	40.9	43.9	15.38	15.20	14.80
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	419.15	415.24	408.31	41.5	41.4	42.4	10.10	10.03	9.63
LEATHER PRODUCTS	267.67	258.67	267.42	37.7	36.9	38.7	7.10	7.01	6.91
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	603.61	581.20	576.10	41.4	40.0	40.4	14.58	14.53	15.46
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	751.46	716.47	710.64	44.1	42.8	43.2	17.04	16.74	16.45

P/ = Preliminary Data

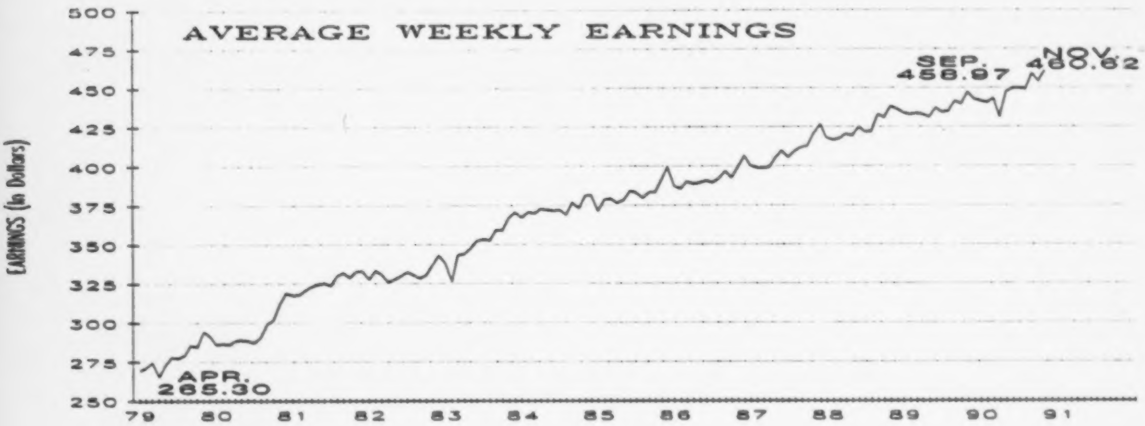
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS SET ANOTHER ALL TIME HIGH

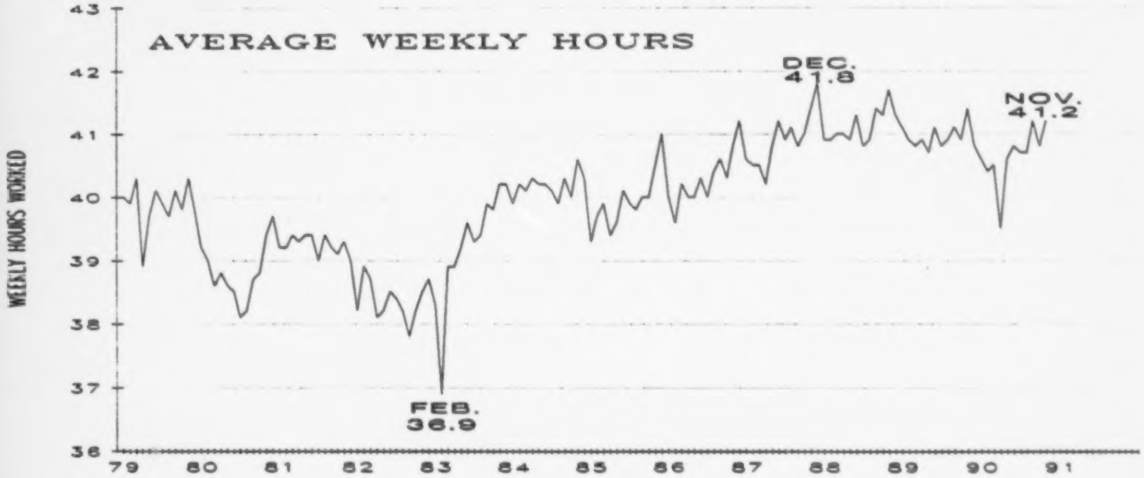
Despite the national economic recession, Pennsylvania's manufacturing industries continue to post some impressive numbers. Factory job losses have been smaller than seasonal expectations, and the average earnings of production workers exceeded the previous high reached in September 1990. Bolstered by an average workweek of 41.2 hours--the longest since November 1989--average weekly earnings were up by $6.92 from October 1990 to $460.62 in November 1990, $13.91 higher than in November 1989. The average workweek was up by 0.4 of an hour from October but was 0.2 of an hour shorter than one year before. November average hourly earnings, at $11.18, exceeded those of October by six cents and those of November 1989 by 39 cents. Premium pay for overtime accounted for a large portion of the over-the-month gain.

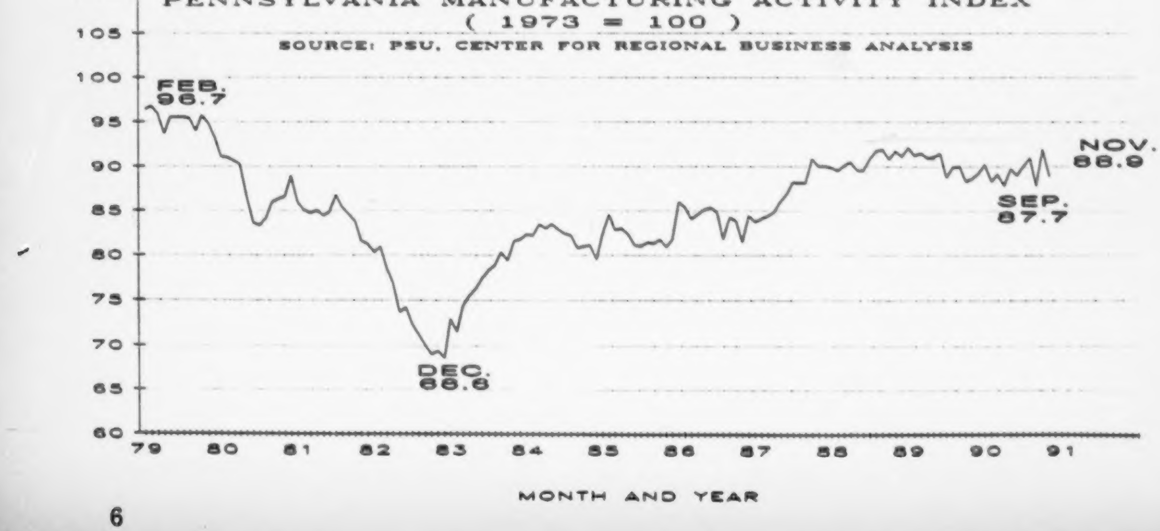
The durable goods workweek was up 0.6 of an hour as each of the ten lines had at least a 40 hour workweek in November. Only miscellaneous manufactures, down 0.6 of an hour, and electric and electronic machinery, off 0.1 of an hour, had shorter workweeks in November than in October. Four durable goods lines had shorter workweeks this November than in November 1989. Primary metals continued to show surprising strength with the longest durable goods workweek--43.5 hours--up 0.6 of an hour from October and equal to that of November 1989.

In the nondurable goods industries, where the 40 hour workweek is not as common, the average workweek rose 0.1 of an hour from October to 39.6 hours in November. Six of the ten nondurable goods lines had longer workweeks in November than in October. Only apparel and printing and publishing, up 0.1 of an hour each, had longer workweeks in November than a year before.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

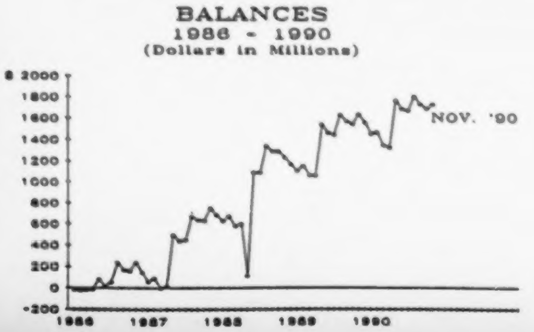
	NOV. 1990	OCT. 1990	NOV. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM OCT. 90	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	120,995	102,998	100,857	17,997	20,138
Weeks Claimed	615,334	600,609	486,946	14,725	128,388
...Average Weekly Volume	139,849	130,567	110,670	9,281	29,179
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	0.2	0.6
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	40,283	33,582	29,403	6,701	10,880
Final Payments	9,512	9,613	7,284	(101)	2,228
Weeks Paid	572,520	498,862	444,697	73,658	127,823
Net Benefit Amount	$100,247,524	$86,961,051	$72,512,718	$13,286,472	$27,734,806
Average Check	$175.10	$174.32	$163.06	$0.78	$12.04

CLAIMS ACTIVITY REFLECTS WEAKENING ECONOMY

Claims activity continued upward with increases from October to November of 17,997 or 17 percent in initial claims and 14,725 or 2 percent in weeks claimed. Compared with a year ago, November's initial claims were up by 20,138 or 20 percent and weeks claimed by 128,388 or 26 percent. The November initial claims total of 120,995 exceeded all November totals since 1984, while the weeks claimed total of 615,334 for November was the highest for the month since November 1985's 621,651. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) rose from October's 2.7 percent to November's 2.9 percent, highest since July's 3.0 percent, and exceeded the November rates of 2.3 percent in 1989 and 2.1 percent in 1988 and 1987.

The average check amount rose for the third successive month in November to $175.10, highest since February's $175.35. This increase coupled with a sharp (15 percent) rise in weeks paid pushed the net benefit amount for November to $100.2 million, which was $13.3 million above that of October. During November, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund topped disbursements by $40.5 million, which raised cash reserves in the fund at the end of November to $1.73 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



NOVEMBER 1990

Income	$	140,704,955
Disbursements	$	100,245,293
Cash Reserves	$	1,727,211,520

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES UP IN FORTY-FIVE COUNTIES

Forty-five of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unadjusted unemployment rates in November than in October. Seventeen county rates were lower in November while rates for five counties were unchanged. The largest increase occurred in Forest County where seasonal declines compounded the effects of the faltering economy to increase the rate by 4.6 percentage points. Forest County's labor force increased by 100 and these entrants translated directly into an unemployment increase as employment was unchanged. Lycoming County, down 0.7 of a percentage point, recorded the greatest rate decrease. Job gains coupled with withdrawals from the labor force were the key sources of this rate drop.

Chester County had the lowest unemployment rate of any Pennsylvania county for the seventh consecutive month. Two other suburban Philadelphia counties had the second and third lowest rates in November. Forest County had the highest rate. The twelve highest rates for November were in counties west of the Susquehanna River.

Only eight Pennsylvania counties had lower unemployment rates this November than last. Two rates were unchanged and fifty-seven were higher. Unlike last month when all eighteen counties with lower rates over the year were west of the Susquehanna River, three of the eight counties with lower rates this November were east of the Susquehanna. Although some areas in the western part of the state have fared reasonably well over the past year, many of the more rural areas have not been so fortunate. Forest County recorded the largest rate increase; Carbon County the greatest decrease.

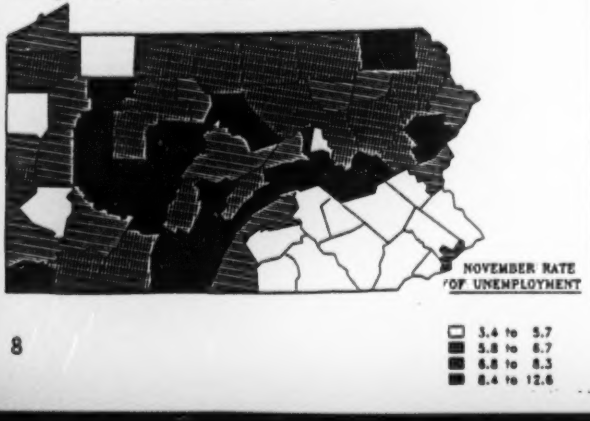


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
NOVEMBER 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.4	6,700
Delaware	2	3.9	11,400
Montgomery	3	4.0	15,400
Cumberland	4	4.1	4,600
Allegheny	5	4.4	29,500
Bucks	6	4.5	13,400
Warren	7	4.6	1,000
Adams	8	4.7	1,900
Dauphin	9	5.0	7,000
Lancaster	10	5.1	11,500
Berks	11	5.3	9,500
Lebanon	12	5.4	3,500
Mercer	12	5.4	2,800
York	12	5.4	9,900
Lehigh	15	5.5	8,100
Montour	16	5.7	500
Erie	17	5.8	7,900
Butler	18	5.9	4,300
Lawrence	19	6.0	2,900
Westmoreland	20	6.1	10,800
Centre	21	6.2	4,300
Perry	21	6.2	1,300
Franklin	23	6.3	3,700
Northampton	23	6.3	7,400
Pike	23	6.3	800
Washington	23	6.3	6,000
Union	27	6.4	1,100
Venango	27	6.4	1,600
Sullivan	29	6.6	200
Cameron	30	6.7	200
Wyoming	30	6.7	900
Bradford	32	6.8	2,100
Philadelphia	32	6.8	49,800
McKean	34	7.0	1,500
Lackawanna	35	7.1	8,000
Columbia	36	7.3	2,400
Carbon	37	7.5	1,900
Elk	37	7.5	1,300
Lycoming	39	7.6	4,700
Crawford	40	7.9	3,100
Jefferson	40	7.9	1,600
Potter	40	7.9	600
Beaver	43	8.0	4,700
Fayette	43	8.0	4,800
Luzerne	43	8.0	13,000
Somerset	43	8.0	2,600
Tioga	47	8.1	1,500
Blair	48	8.2	5,000
Wayne	48	8.2	1,700
Mifflin	50	8.3	1,800
Monroe	51	8.4	4,300
Susquehanna	52	8.5	1,600
Schuylkill	53	8.7	6,500
Armstrong	54	8.9	2,500
Northumberland	55	9.0	4,400
Cambria	56	9.1	5,900
Clarion	57	9.3	1,700
Indiana	57	9.3	3,200
Greene	59	9.6	1,200
Juniata	59	9.6	1,000
Snyder	61	9.7	1,900
Bedford	62	10.1	2,200
Clearfield	63	10.5	3,700
Huntingdon	64	10.7	2,100
Fulton	65	10.9	700
Clinton	66	11.3	1,800
Forest	67	12.6	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	NOVEMBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		OCTOBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		NOVEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	7,355.0	5.9	7,073.0	5.7	6,652.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	358.0	6.0	362.0	6.1	312.0	5.3
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	20.1	6.0	20.1	3.1	18.9	5.7
ALTOONA MSA	4.9	7.9	4.8	7.8	4.8	7.9
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.9	8.3	4.5	7.7	4.6	7.7
ERIE MSA	7.9	5.8	7.8	5.8	8.7	6.5
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.7	4.6	15.7	4.7	16.5	4.9
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.4	8.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.8
LANCASTER MSA	10.2	4.5	10.1	4.5	9.3	4.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	126.4	5.2	129.7	5.3	107.0	4.4
PITTSBURGH PMSA	52.2	5.3	52.4	5.3	51.4	5.2
READING MSA	10.0	5.6	10.2	5.7	8.2	4.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	28.6	7.7	27.2	7.4	22.8	6.2
SHARON MSA	3.0	5.7	2.9	5.5	3.0	5.8
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.9	5.8	3.7	5.5	3.9	5.8
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.9	7.9	5.5	8.8	4.3	7.0
YORK MSA	11.7	5.3	12.1	5.4	10.1	4.5

*Preliminary data

SIX LARGE LABOR MARKET AREAS RECORD INCREASES IN THEIR SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas, six had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in November than in October, three had unchanged rates, and six lower. The largest increase occurred in the Beaver County PMSA, reflecting a broad-based economic weakness there. The Williamsport MSA experienced the largest rate decrease, a result of job gains combined with withdrawals of unemployed from the labor force. Generally, the eastern half of the state performed better than the west. All six of the large labor market areas which experienced declines in their seasonally adjusted unemployment rates were in the eastern portion.

The Lancaster MSA continues to have the lowest seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of any major labor market area in the state, unchanged at 4.5 percent. The Johnstown MSA, never completely recovered from the early eighties recession, had the highest rate at 8.7 percent

Compared to November 1989, nine major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in November 1990, two had rates unchanged and four lower. The largest increase was 1.5 percentage points in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA due to job losses in construction and manufacturing. The Erie MSA rate, down 0.7 of a percentage point, showed the largest decrease. This economic improvement was largely the result of significant job gains which were nearly evenly divided between the goods-producing and service-producing sectors.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 3.4 percent in SDA 21 to 9.0 percent in SDA 10.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
NOVEMBER 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.3	127.5	7.9	5.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.2	98.6	7.6	7.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	174.1	166.2	7.9	4.5
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	489.7	468.2	21.6	4.4
05	Beaver	58.8	54.0	4.7	8.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	137.5	127.4	10.1	7.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.0	221.4	15.6	6.6
08	Greene, Washington	107.6	100.4	7.3	6.7
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.5	94.7	8.8	8.5
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	205.9	187.4	18.5	9.0
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	237.9	219.9	18.0	7.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.9	78.6	6.3	7.5
14	Lackawanna	111.3	103.3	8.0	7.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.9	101.2	8.7	7.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.7	218.2	19.5	8.2
17	Philadelphia	734.6	684.8	49.8	6.8
18	Bucks	298.8	285.4	13.4	4.5
19	Montgomery	388.1	372.7	15.4	4.0
20	Delaware	289.8	278.5	11.4	3.9
21	Chester	199.5	192.8	6.7	3.4
22	Lehigh, Northampton	266.8	251.3	15.5	5.8
23	Berks	180.2	170.7	9.5	5.3
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	348.5	331.0	17.5	5.0
25	Lancaster	225.6	214.1	11.5	5.1
26	York	183.5	173.6	9.9	5.4
27	Adams, Franklin	99.1	93.4	5.6	5.7
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.4	95.7	5.7	5.7
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.3	52.5	4.9	8.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5911.0**	**5563.0**	**347.0**	**5.9**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

JOINT JOBS INITIATIVE
Single Point of Contact Program

PURPOSE

The Joint Jobs Initiative (JJI) program is a combined effort of the Departments of Labor and Industry, Public Welfare and Education. Through interdepartmental planning, funding and management, JJI has developed innovative education and training programs for welfare clients with the greatest barriers to employment.

The Single Point of Contact (SPOC) program, the major component of the Joint Jobs Initiative, is designed to prepare welfare recipients with significant barriers to employment for jobs that end their welfare dependency.

PROGRAM

The SPOC program provides one-stop access to services, mostly at county assistance offices. At a single location, representatives from the local Job Training Partnership Act service delivery area, the Job Service, and the county assistance office provide a comprehensive assessment of each SPOC enrollee. Based on the individual's needs, SPOC staff work with each participant to arrange for training, supportive services such as transportation and child care, and employment.

Primarily, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) clients with significant barriers to employment are enrolled in SPOC. Initially, the SPOC target groups included families with children under the age of six, families who had been receiving welfare payments for more than two years, and those who had difficulty speaking English and needed help with basic reading and mathematics.

SPOC has been utilized as Pennsylvania's implementation of the national Family Support Act, which was passed in 1988. SPOC now targets: AFDC custodial parents under 24 years old who have not completed nor are enrolled in high school or its equivalent; AFDC custodial parents under 24 years old who have less than six months work experience in the last year; individuals receiving AFDC or AFDC/U benefits in any 36 of the preceding 60 months; and, individuals who are members of an AFDC family in which the youngest child is within two years of being ineligible for AFDC because of age restrictions.

From January 1988 to June 1989, 16 SPOC demonstration projects provided education, vocational, and support services. The success of the demonstration projects, coupled with the implementation of new federal welfare reform legislation, led to SPOC's expansion to all counties in October1989.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON SPOC, CONTACT:

Victoria T. Jackson, Bureau of Employment and Training Programs, Department of Public Welfare, Room 428 Health and Welfare Building, Harrisburg, PA 17120, telephone (717) 787-8613.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

PENNSYLVANIA
LABOR
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INFORMATION

JANUARY 1991

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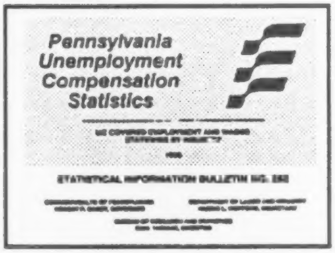
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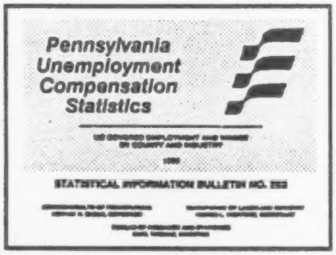
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ISSUED: FEBRUARY 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

JANUARY 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in January, as the statewide rate of unemployment rose to 6.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 5.7 percent in December.
- Nonfarm jobs decreased by 133,100 in January to a total of 5,037,200. They were 28,600 below their level of January 1990.

In December, 1990 . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries were $461.25, slightly under November's all-time high.
- The number of initial claims and weeks claimed increased and their totals for the year were the highest since 1986.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates decreased in fifty-three of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.
- Eight of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in November.

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LABOR MARKET

INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis
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Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES FOR JANUARY 1991

Pennsylvania's employment situation in January reflected the national recession. The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose 0.6 percentage point from December to 6.3 percent in January, highest since September 1986. The national rate increased to 6.2 percent in January from 6.1 percent in December.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show January's unemployment in Pennsylvania up to a four-year high of 371,000, seasonally adjusted, from 337,000 in December. The 0.6 percentage increase in the unemployment rate, however, contrasted sharply with jumps of 2.7 and 2.6 percentage points in January 1975 and January 1982, respectively -- both recession years. This is in line with economists' forecasts that the current recession will be shallow. The year-ago (January 1990) rates were 5.2 percent in Pennsylvania and 5.3 percent in the U.S.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

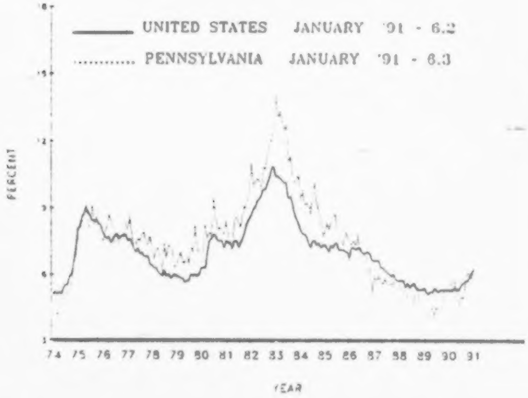

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

				NET CHANGE FROM	
RESIDENT DATA	JAN. 1991	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,853	5,922	5,887	-69	-34
Employment	5,482	5,585	5,582	-103	-100
Unemployment	371	337	305	34	66
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.3	5.7	5.2	0.6	1.1
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,831	5,891	5,860	-60	-29
Employment	5,416	5,567	5,513	-151	-97
Unemployment	415	324	348	91	67
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.1	5.5	5.9	1.6	1.2

Employment, seasonally adjusted, fell 103,000 in January to 5,482,000. This was the first time since late 1988 that employment was below 5.5 million. Sizeable employment reductions are typical for January -- reflecting adverse construction weather and post-holiday retail trade layoffs -- but this January saw an unusually large setback in service industry jobs. Manufacturing employment slipped to a new record low, but held up surprisingly well compared to past recessions.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 6.3 percent rate of unemployment in January ranked eighth, down from seventh in December. Only Florida at 6.1 percent, Ohio at 5.9 percent, and North Carolina at 4.9 percent ranked below Pennsylvania. Eight states had rate increases while three had decreases.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JAN. 1991 AP/	DEC. 1990 P/	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989	NET CHANGE TO DEC. 1990 FROM:	
					NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,037.2	5,170.3	5,186.1	5,171.0	-15.8	-0.7
---GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,238.3	1,274.3	1,292.7	1,302.2	-18.4	-27.9
MINING	26.1	26.7	27.1	27.6	-0.4	-0.9
CONSTRUCTION	207.7	231.7	242.9	233.9	-11.2	-2.2
MANUFACTURING	1,004.5	1,015.9	1,022.7	1,040.7	-6.8	-24.8
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	565.0	571.9	577.1	591.1	-5.2	-19.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		30.6	31.1	32.4	-0.5	-1.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		19.3	19.5	20.7	-0.2	-1.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		46.0	47.0	47.6	-1.0	-1.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		88.7	89.7	89.1	-1.0	-0.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		88.1	88.5	90.7	-0.4	-2.6
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		108.1	108.7	111.2	-0.6	-3.1
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		82.2	82.9	84.8	-0.7	-2.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		52.2	53.0	55.5	-0.8	-3.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.6	37.5	38.1	0.1	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.1	19.2	21.0	-0.1	-1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	439.5	444.0	445.6	449.6	-1.6	-5.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		94.9	95.0	94.1	-0.1	0.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.8	27.1	28.4	-0.3	-1.6
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		74.4	74.8	78.2	-0.4	-3.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.8	41.1	41.0	-0.3	-0.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.3	84.1	85.0	0.2	-0.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.2	61.3	60.6	-0.1	0.6
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		9.8	10.2	10.0	-0.4	-0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.3	41.3	41.7	0.0	-0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		9.4	9.6	9.5	-0.2	-0.1
---SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,798.0	3,895.0	3,892.3	3,867.3	2.7	27.7
TRANSPORTATION	149.0	153.5	152.5	153.2	1.0	0.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.9	104.6	104.3	103.6	0.3	1.0
COMMUNICATIONS		50.5	50.3	48.9	0.2	1.6
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		54.1	54.0	54.7	0.1	-0.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	280.5	283.4	283.0	282.3	0.4	1.1
RETAIL TRADE	880.7	925.9	917.3	926.5	8.6	-0.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		137.6	134.2	137.9	3.4	-0.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	291.6	293.6	293.3	296.9	0.3	-3.3
FINANCE		139.3	139.1	143.1	0.2	-3.8
INSURANCE		114.9	114.7	113.8	0.2	1.1
REAL ESTATE		39.4	39.5	40.0	-0.1	-0.6
SERVICES	1,388.9	1,418.9	1,423.9	1,392.5	-5.0	26.4
BUSINESS SERVICES		206.7	206.2	204.3	0.5	2.4
HEALTH SERVICES		466.7	466.7	454.4	0.0	12.3
HOSPITALS		257.2	256.6	247.4	0.6	9.8
LEGAL SERVICES		41.7	41.9	40.8	-0.2	0.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		160.1	163.2	157.6	-3.1	2.5
SOCIAL SERVICES		102.6	102.4	98.4	0.2	4.2
OTHER SERVICES		441.1	443.5	437.0	-2.4	4.1
GOVERNMENT	702.4	715.1	718.0	712.3	-2.9	2.8
FEDERAL		138.3	138.5	143.0	-0.2	-4.7
STATE		160.2	161.8	156.2	-1.6	4.0
LOCAL		416.6	417.7	413.1	-1.1	3.5
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	-0.1	-0.5

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NON-FARM JOBS FELL FOR SECOND STRAIGHT MONTH

Advance preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls showed total Pennsylvania non-farm employment decreased by 133,100 from December to 5,037,200 in January 1991.

Jobs in all service-producing lines fell by a combined 97,000 from their record-high total of December to 3,798,000 in January 1991. Construction and manufacturing accounted for nearly all of the 36,000 drop in the goods-producing sector from December to 1,238,300 in January.

PENNSYLVANIA NON-FARM JOBS DROP FROM ALL-TIME HIGH

Nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania declined by 15,800 from their all-time high of last November to 5,170,300 in December. The drop was about twice the seasonal norm and brought the job total to 700 below that of December 1989. The changes over both periods were the net results of gains in the service-producing sector being outweighed by losses in goods-producing industries.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Jobs in the service-producing sector grew by 2,700 since November 1990 and by 27,700 from December 1989 to a record high 3,895,000 in December 1990. Growth has slowed in recent months.

Retail trade jobs rose by 8,600 in December to reach 925,900, their third highest ever, but were under the December levels of 1989 and 1988.

Also at a third highest level ever, wholesale trade payrolls added 400 jobs to total 283,400 in December, up by 1,100 since December 1989.

Services lost 5,000 jobs in December, primarily in educational and agricultural lines. This industry group's December 1990 job total of 1.42 million remained 26,400 above that of December 1989 and was sixth highest on record, with all previous highs occurring since June 1990.

Finance, insurance and real estate gained only 300 jobs, compared with an average November-to-December gain of 800 in better years. Throughout 1990, 3,300 jobs were lost in this industry line.

With 715,100 jobs in December -- 2,800 more than a year before -- government payrolls declined by 2,900 since November, nearly twice the normal seasonal loss. Year-to-year gains in state and local governments outweighed federal losses.

Jobs within goods-producing industries declined by 18,400 from November 1990 and by 27,900 from December 1989 to 1,274,300 in December 1990.

Construction jobs fell seasonally by 11,200 since November to 231,700 in December and were 2,200 under a year before, reflecting a nationwide weakening in the housing market.

Both durable and nondurable goods industries shared in manufacturing job losses of 6,800 from November 1990 and 24,800 from December 1989 to 1,015,900 in December 1990. Instruments and related products and printing and publishing were the only lines to gain jobs from November.

Mining jobs fell by 400 from November 1990 and by 900 from December 1989.

EMPLOYERS

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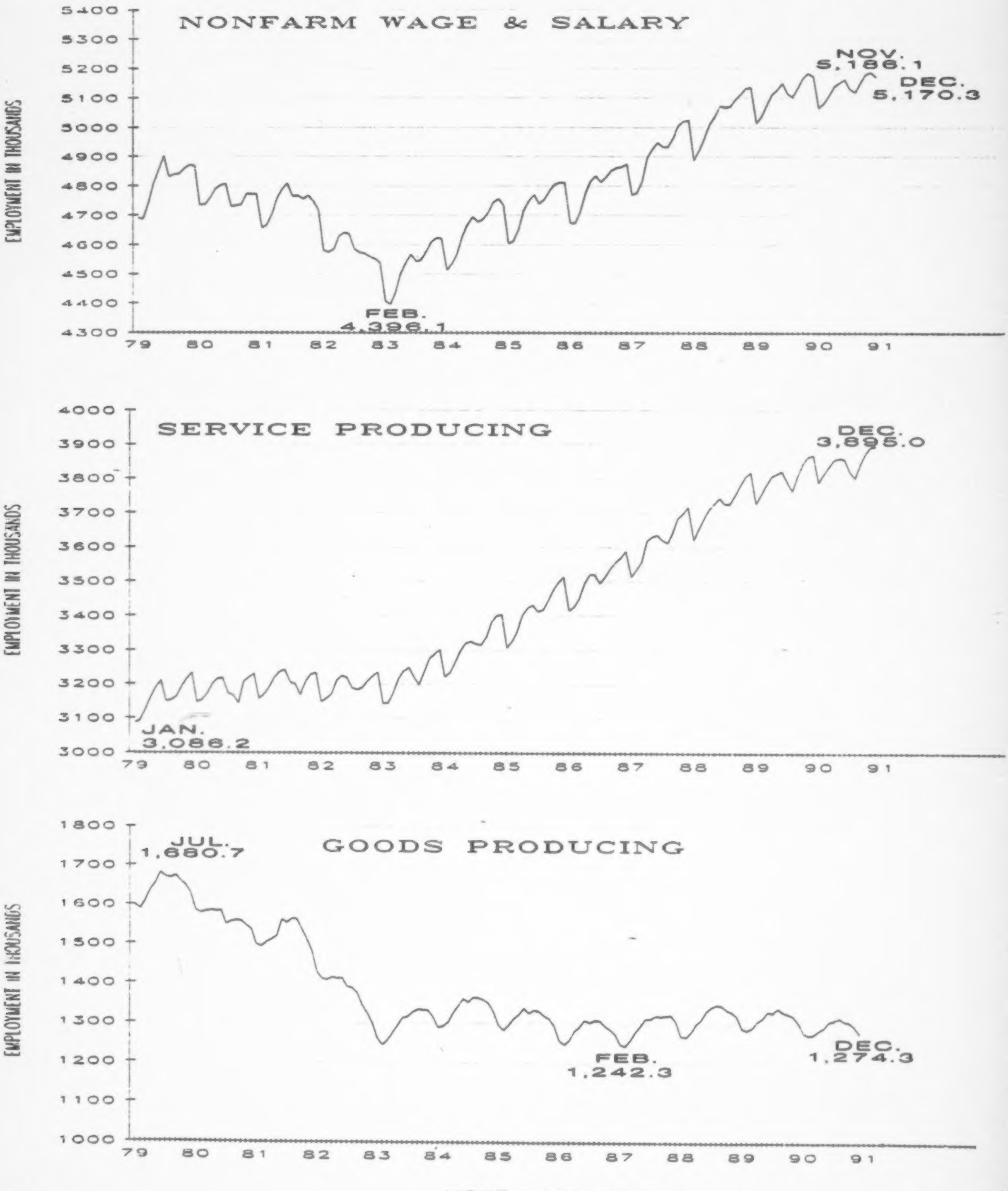
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC. 1990 P/	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989	DEC. 1990 P/	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989	DEC. 1990 P/	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$708.18	$706.75	$660.80	43.5	43.2	41.3	$16.28	$16.36	$16.00
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	492.06	524.40	450.89	43.7	46.0	42.1	11.26	11.40	10.71
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	461.25	461.44	442.27	41.0	41.2	40.8	11.25	11.20	10.84
DURABLE GOODS	497.00	503.63	479.34	41.8	42.5	41.9	11.89	11.85	11.44
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	359.67	373.20	347.24	37.9	40.0	38.2	9.49	9.33	9.09
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	365.66	386.46	362.98	38.9	41.6	39.8	9.40	9.29	9.12
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	478.25	498.37	464.54	41.3	43.0	41.7	11.58	11.59	11.14
PRIMARY METALS	572.37	588.72	552.12	43.1	44.0	42.8	13.28	13.38	12.90
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	467.31	475.08	454.92	42.1	42.8	42.2	11.10	11.10	10.78
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	540.54	539.14	519.60	42.9	43.2	43.3	12.60	12.48	12.00
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	473.62	467.67	451.98	42.9	42.4	42.4	11.04	11.03	10.66
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	577.82	579.90	551.27	41.6	41.6	41.7	13.89	13.94	13.22
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	477.10	471.65	451.54	41.2	41.3	40.9	11.58	11.42	11.04
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	416.03	428.49	437.09	38.7	40.5	40.1	10.75	10.58	10.90
NONDURABLE GOODS	415.38	408.28	394.00	39.9	39.6	39.4	10.41	10.31	10.00
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	459.26	459.67	447.62	41.3	41.3	41.6	11.12	11.13	10.76
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	298.72	277.09	271.83	43.8	40.1	41.0	6.82	6.91	6.63
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	310.02	311.76	292.53	37.9	38.3	37.6	8.18	8.14	7.78
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	239.03	232.89	224.11	35.1	34.4	33.7	6.81	6.77	6.65
PAPER PRODUCTS	512.74	503.30	503.80	43.6	43.5	44.0	11.76	11.57	11.45
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	477.19	461.38	455.31	40.1	39.2	39.8	11.90	11.77	11.44
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	570.18	565.39	568.10	43.0	42.8	43.3	13.26	13.21	13.12
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	666.12	660.83	625.38	42.0	42.8	42.0	15.86	15.44	14.89
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	430.92	420.93	402.41	42.0	41.8	41.4	10.26	10.07	9.72
LEATHER PRODUCTS	286.41	275.76	257.18	38.6	38.3	37.6	7.42	7.20	6.84
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	589.07	603.61	567.02	40.1	41.4	40.3	14.69	14.58	14.07
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	749.02	750.58	696.78	43.7	44.1	42.8	17.14	17.02	16.28

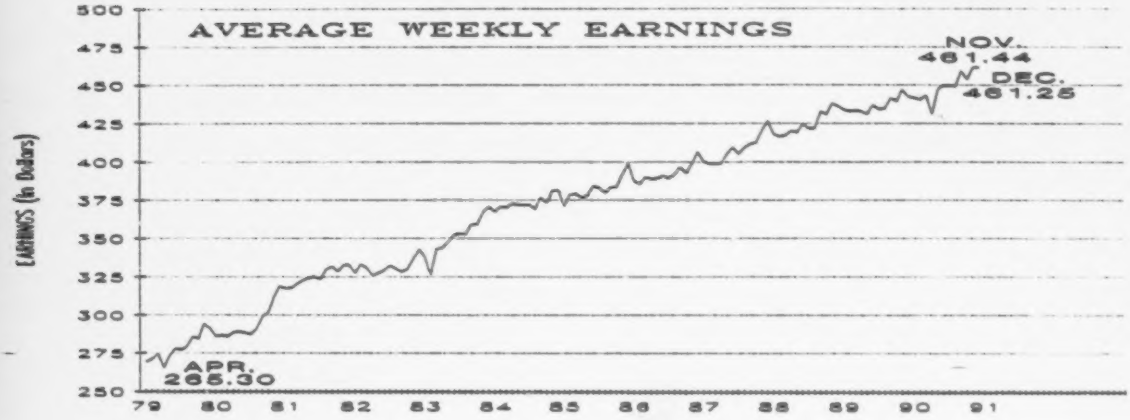
P/ = Preliminary Data

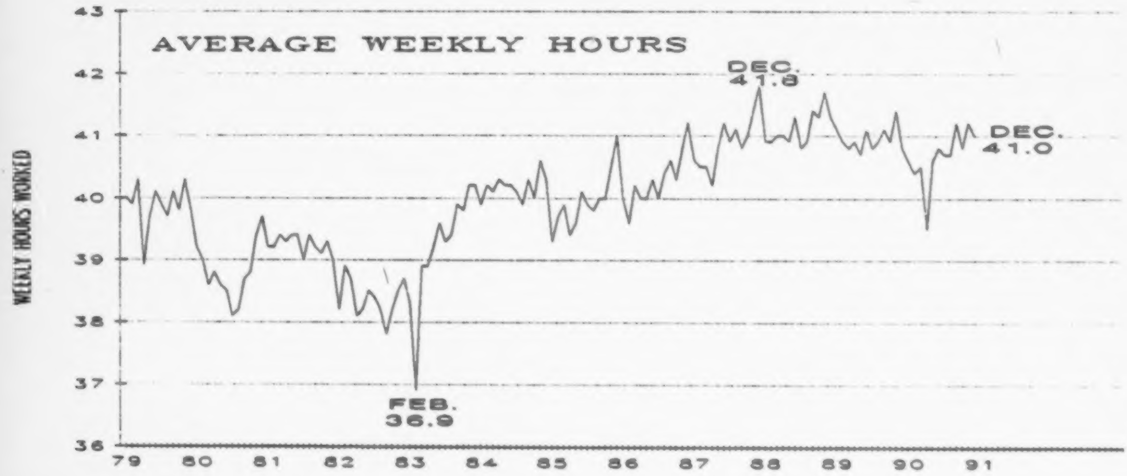
HOURS AND EARNINGS BOTH DECLINE

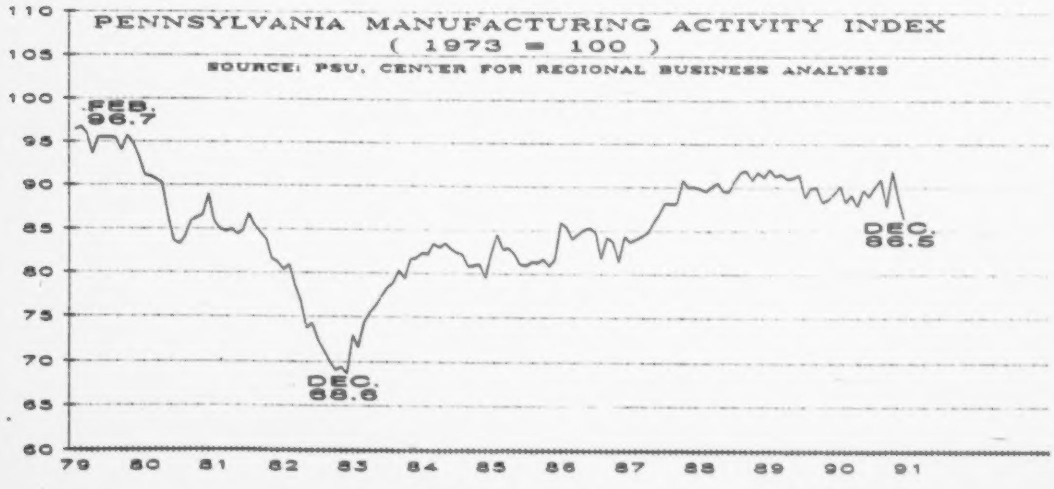
After setting an all-time high in November, average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing slipped nineteen cents in December to $461.25 ... the net result of a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek and a gain of five cents in average hourly pay. The average workweek remained strong at 41.0 hours, exceeded only twice in 1990 and the seventh longest in the last two years. Average hourly earnings were at an all-time high of $11.25.

As a result of the current recession, national durable goods orders have fallen in recent months, reflecting a tendency for consumers to defer buying items like automobiles and appliances in uncertain times. While comparable data are not available for Pennsylvania, it is reasonable to assume that the state's hard goods industries have been similarly affected. The number of jobs lost in the durable goods sector in December exceeded the normal seasonal decline. The average workweek is also beginning to reflect this downturn. The average workweek in this sector lost 0.7 of an hour from November to December and is down 0.1 of an hour from December 1989. Eight of the ten durable goods industries worked shorter workweeks in December than in November. Over the year, seven of the ten worked fewer hours. The nondurable goods workweek was up 0.3 of an hour over the month and 0.5 of an hour over the year.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	DEC. 1990	NOV. 1990	DEC. 1989	NET CHANGE FROM NOV. 90	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 89
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	155,811	120,995	141,203	34,816	14,608
Weeks Claimed	750,366	615,334	564,725	135,032	185,641
...Average Weekly Volume	178,659	139,849	134,458	38,810	44,201
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.6%	2.8%	2.8%	0.8	0.8
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	48,347	40,283	38,761	8,064	9,586
Final Payments	9,559	9,512	7,095	47	2,464
Weeks Paid	629,491	572,520	487,610	56,971	141,881
Net Benefit Amount	$111,113,532	$100,247,524	$84,058,768	$10,866,008	$27,054,764
Average Check	$176.51	$175.10	$172.39	$1.41	$4.12

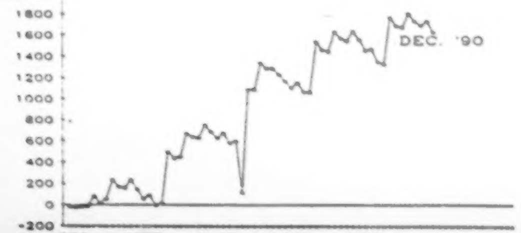
ANNUAL CLAIMS TOTALS FOR 1990 HIGHEST SINCE 1986

Weeks claimed jumped by 135,032 or 22 percent from November to 750,366 in December and initial claims by 34,816 or 29 percent, to 155,811. December normally experiences an upswing in claims activity. The December claims totals, however, were up considerably in 1990 compared to 1989. Weeks claimed in December topped the year-ago level by 185,641 or 33 percent and initial claims by 14,608 or 10 percent. During 1990, claims figures for each month exceeded those for the same months in 1989. As a result, the annual total for weeks claimed rose by 18 percent from 6,598,609 in 1989 to 7,805,567 in 1990 and initial claims by 13 percent from 1,090,828 to 1,237,759. Both totals for 1990 were the highest since 1986. The insured unemployment rate (IUR) soared from November's 2.8 percent to December's 3.6 percent. This pushed the annual average IUR for 1990 to 3.1 percent, the first annual average above 3.0 percent since 1986's 3.6 percent.

The average check amount advanced for the fourth successive month in December, reaching $176.51, a record high. Increases in the average check and the number of weeks paid lifted the net benefit amount for December to $111 million, $11 million above November. Income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund ($5 million) was far less than disbursements ($111 million) during December. This reduced cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month to $1.62 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1990
(Dollars in Millions)



DECEMBER 1990

Income	$	4,818,915
Disbursements	$	111,113,126
Cash Reserves	$	1,620,917,309

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MOST COUNTIES DECLINE DURING DECEMBER

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, decreased in fifty-three Pennsylvania counties during December. Two counties (Berks and Blair) had stable rates, while twelve counties had increases in their rates since November. The largest drop, by 1.8 percentage points, occurred in Bradford County, keyed by a net decline in unemployment claims from the manufacturing sector. Clinton County experienced the greatest rate upswing, 1.3 percentage points, as the result of seasonal movements coupled with small, nonseasonal layoffs from a broad spectrum of industries.

Three suburban Philadelphia Counties (Chester, Delaware and Montgomery) continue to have the three lowest rates in the state. December was the eighth consecutive month that Chester County, at 3.2 percent, had Pennsylvania's healthiest rate. Clinton County, at 12.6 percent, had the highest. The ten counties with the highest December unemployment rates were all west of the Susquehanna River.

Fifty-four Pennsylvania counties had higher unemployment rates in December 1990 than in December 1989. Four rates were unchanged and nine were lower. Clinton County had the greatest over-the-year increase, and Cameron County the largest decrease.

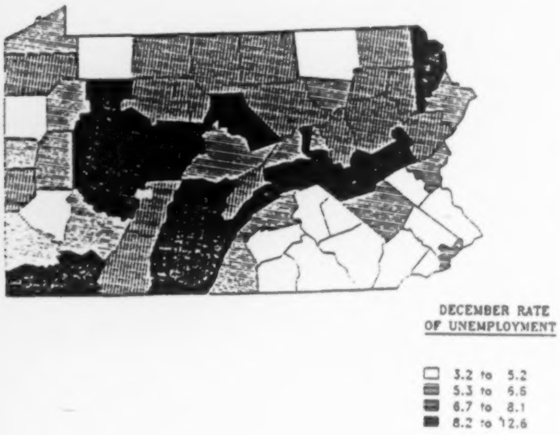


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary) DECEMBER 1990

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	3.2	6,500
Delaware	2	3.7	10,800
Montgomery	2	3.7	14,500
Cumberland	4	3.8	4,300
Allegheny	5	4.0	26,600
Warren	6	4.1	900
Bucks	7	4.3	12,900
Adams	8	4.4	1,800
Dauphin	8	4.4	6,100
Lancaster	10	4.6	10,300
Lebanon	11	4.8	3,200
Mercer	11	4.8	2,500
York	13	4.9	8,900
Bradford	14	5.1	1,500
Lehigh	14	5.1	7,500
Franklin	16	5.3	3,100
Lawrence	16	5.3	2,600
Berks	18	5.4	9,700
Centre	19	5.5	3,800
Montour	19	5.5	400
Erie	21	5.6	7,600
Butler	22	5.7	4,200
Sullivan	22	5.7	200
Union	22	5.7	1,000
Northampton	25	5.9	7,000
Westmoreland	25	5.9	10,400
Venango	27	6.0	1,500
Philadelphia	28	6.1	44,800
Washington	28	6.1	5,800
Perry	30	6.2	1,300
Pike	30	6.2	800
Lackawanna	32	6.7	7,400
McKean	32	6.7	1,400
Columbia	34	6.8	2,200
Lycoming	35	7.2	4,400
Tioga	35	7.2	1,300
Luzerne	37	7.3	11,800
Crawford	38	7.5	2,800
Susquehanna	38	7.5	1,400
Elk	40	7.7	1,400
Mifflin	40	7.7	1,700
Potter	40	7.7	600
Wyoming	40	7.7	1,000
Beaver	44	7.8	4,600
Monroe	44	7.8	3,900
Cambria	46	7.9	5,000
Somerset	46	7.9	2,600
Cameron	48	8.1	200
Blair	49	8.2	5,000
Fayette	49	8.2	4,900
Jefferson	49	8.2	1,600
Greene	52	8.4	1,100
Carbon	53	8.5	2,200
Northumberland	54	8.6	4,200
Schuylkill	54	8.6	6,300
Armstrong	56	8.7	2,500
Wayne	57	8.9	1,800
Indiana	58	9.0	3,100
Clarion	59	9.2	1,700
Snyder	60	9.7	1,900
Clearfield	61	9.8	3,400
Bedford	62	9.9	2,200
Juniata	63	10.4	1,100
Fulton	64	10.6	700
Huntingdon	65	11.2	2,200
Forest	66	11.9	200
Clinton	67	12.6	2,000

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	DECEMBER 1990 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		NOVEMBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		DECEMBER 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	7,600.0	6.1	7,337.0	5.9	6585.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	337.0	5.7	343.0	5.8	303.0	5.1
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	19.4	5.8	20.3	6.1	16.4	5.0
ALTOONA MSA	4.9	7.9	4.9	7.9	4.2	7.0
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.1	8.6	5.0	8.5	4.9	8.2
ERIE MSA	7.9	5.8	7.9	5.8	7.9	5.9
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	15.9	4.7	15.8	4.6	14.1	4.2
JOHNSTOWN MSA	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.6	7.6	7.9
LANCASTER MSA	10.2	4.5	10.2	4.5	9.0	4.0
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	126.0	5.2	126.9	5.2	102.9	4.2
PITTSBURGH PMSA	50.3	5.1	52.3	5.3	50.6	5.1
READING MSA	10.6	5.9	10.0	5.6	7.8	4.4
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	26.9	7.3	28.9	7.8	23.4	6.4
SHARON MSA	2.7	5.1	3.0	5.7	2.5	4.9
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.7	5.4	3.8	5.6	3.6	5.5
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.3	7.0	4.7	7.6	4.1	6.7
YORK MSA	11.0	4.9	11.7	5.2	10.6	4.7

*Preliminary data

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES DECLINE IN EIGHT LARGE LABOR MARKET AREAS

Eight of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas recorded lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in December than in November. Four areas had unchanged rates and three had higher. The Sharon and Williamsport Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), each down 0.6 of a percentage point, recorded the largest rate decreases which reflected unusually large withdrawals from the labor force. It would appear that, for the most part, the relatively small improvements in the local Pennsylvania economies are but a lull in the overall economic decline. The largest rate increase occurred in the Reading MSA where an upswing of 0.3 of a percentage point was the result of layoffs from manufacturing industries.

The Lancaster MSA, with a rate of 4.5 percent for the third straight month, continues to have the lowest rate of any major area in the state. The Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), still suffering severe effects from the early eighties recession which were later compounded by other economic setbacks, had the highest rate at 8.6 percent.

Compared to December 1989, only two of the state's major labor market areas (Erie and State College MSAs) had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in December 1990. The Pittsburgh PMSA rate was unchanged, while the other twelve area rates were up.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 3.2 percent in SDA 21 to 8.6 percent in SDA 10.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
DECEMBER 1990 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.7	128.2	7.6	5.6
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.0	97.8	7.1	6.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.6	165.7	6.9	4.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	486.4	466.7	19.7	4.0
05	Beaver	59.0	54.4	4.6	7.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	136.8	127.0	9.8	7.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	235.9	220.7	15.3	6.5
08	Greene, Washington	107.4	100.5	6.9	6.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.4	94.9	8.6	8.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	205.2	187.6	17.6	8.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.1	219.2	17.0	7.2
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.9	78.5	5.5	6.5
14	Lackawanna	110.6	103.2	7.4	6.7
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.2	100.5	8.7	8.0
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	235.3	217.2	18.1	7.7
17	Philadelphia	733.7	688.9	44.8	6.1
18	Bucks	300.1	287.1	12.9	4.3
19	Montgomery	389.4	374.9	14.5	3.7
20	Delaware	290.9	280.1	10.8	3.7
21	Chester	200.4	193.9	6.5	3.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	266.2	251.7	14.5	5.5
23	Berks	180.1	170.4	9.7	5.4
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	347.5	331.6	16.0	4.6
25	Lancaster	222.2	211.9	10.3	4.6
26	York	182.7	173.8	8.9	4.9
27	Adams, Franklin	97.8	92.9	4.9	5.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.3	95.2	5.1	5.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.5	52.8	4.7	8.1
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5891.0**	**5567.0**	**324.0**	**5.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT (TJTC) AND EMPLOYMENT INCENTIVE PAYMENT (EIP) PROGRAMS

TJTC

Under the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC) program, employers can claim tax credit on their federal income tax if they hire individuals from any of nine target groups. This federal program has been extended for an additional 15 months to December 31, 1991.

Employers who hire individuals in the target groups may claim a credit of 40 percent of first year wages up to $6,000 per employe. The maximum credit per employe for the first year of employment is $2,400. The value of the credit employers can claim for economically disadvantaged summer youth employes hired between May 1 and September 15 is 40 percent of wages up to $3,000 for a maximum credit of $1,200.

The nine target groups are:

- people with disabilities who have been referred to employers from the vocational rehabilitation program of either a state or the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
- youth aged 18-22 from economically disadvantaged families - an economically disadvantaged family is (a) a family that either receives public assistance or (b) has an annual family income that is less than 70 percent of the federal lower living standard income level as compared to the family size
- recipients of federal Supplemental Security Income
- recipients of state and local general assistance payments for at least 30 days
- youth aged 16 to 19 who are from economically disadvantaged families and participate in a qualified cooperative education program
- economically disadvantaged ex-convicts who are hired no later than five years after the date of release from prison or the date of conviction, whichever is more recent; an individual is to be treated as convicted, for purposes of the credit, if placed on probation without making a finding of guilty (deferred adjudication)
- recipients of Aid to Families With Dependent Children who are eligible for such assistance on the hiring date and have received it for 90 days immediately prior to being hired and
- economically disadvantaged youth who are 16-17 years of age on the hiring date and have previously not worked for the employer, and are hired for a summer job.

For the federal fiscal year October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990, Pennsylvania issued 12,170 certifications under the Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program.

EIP

The TJTC federal program can be provided concurrently with a Pennsylvania State tax credit under the Employment Incentive Payment (EIP) Program in cases where the employe is a member of target groups receiving General Assistance or Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). The EIP credits can be applied toward several different State tax liabilities. However, the tax credit cannot be applied to Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation taxes.

The EIP Program provides tax credits as a percentage of wages paid to encourage employers to hire employable welfare recipients. The credits are available for up to three years that each welfare recipient is employed. For the first year of employment, the employer can claim a credit of 30 percent of the first $6,000 in wages, or a tax credit of up to $1,800. For the second year, the credit is 20 percent of the first $6,000 in wages or a credit of up to $1,200. In the third year, the tax credit is 10 percent of the first $6,000 in wages, or a credit of up to $600. Additional tax credits of $600, $500, and $400 are also available if the employer provides the welfare recipient with child day care services. This program is currently in effect in Pennsylvania until June 30, 1992.

Effective February 1, 1991 Pennsylvania will offer a centralized mail-in automated system for the TJTC and EIP programs which will greatly simplify the certification process for employers.

For further information, contact your local Job Center office, or phone toll free our centralized Tax Credit Unit at **1-800-622-JOBS**.

Bureau of Job Service
Tax Credit Unit
Room 1120
Labor & Industry Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17121

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6845-1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: MARCH 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

FEBRUARY 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in February, as the statewide rate of unemployment rose to 6.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.3 percent in January.**
- **Nonfarm jobs decreased by 4,800 in February to a total of 5,102,600. They were 5,400 below their level of February 1990.**

In January 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries dropped to $448.15, reflecting a 1.1 hour drop from December in the average workweek.**
- **The number of initial claims and weeks claimed increased to their highest levels since January 1985 and June 1983, respectively.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in sixty-six of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.**
- **All of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in December.**

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics.
Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties Served**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wywoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

ANNOUNCING

. . . REVISED FIGURES

Each year with the release of January's Current Population (household) Survey (CPS) estimates, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) revises previously reported labor force data for the eleven largest states. The revisions are based upon updated population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census and new seasonal adjustment factors recomputed by BLS with the addition of the most recent year's labor force data. These revisions affect monthly resident labor force estimates back to 1988.

Other important data items reported monthly in these releases, estimates of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania, also undergo annual revisions during this time of year. These estimates are obtained from a survey of business establishments conducted each month by the state Department of Labor and Industry for the U.S. Department of Labor. Beginning with this release the data have been revised to first quarter 1990 benchmarks and are, therefore, not strictly comparable to figures published prior to March 1991.

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Pennsylvania's Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate Rose 0.4 percentage point in February to 6.7 percent, highest since September 1986. The national rate also was up, to 6.5 percent in February from 6.2 percent in January. Both rates were up considerably from one year ago when the state was at 5.6 percent and the nation was at 5.3 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show February's unemployment in Pennsylvania up 28,000 -- largely because of new additions to the labor force -- to 399,000, seasonally adjusted. As in January, February's unemployment rise was mild compared with recessional surges in January 1975 and 1982.

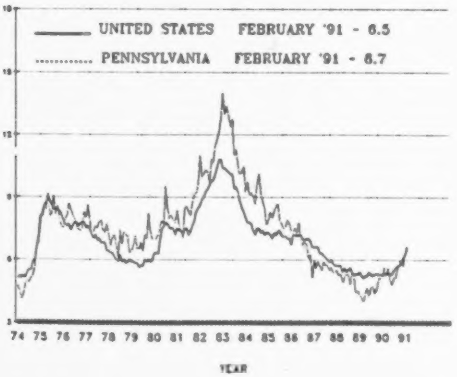
TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	FEB. 1991	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,925	5,853	5,941	72	-16
Employment	5,526	5,482	5,610	44	-84
Unemployment	399	371	331	28	68
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.7	6.3	5.6	0.4	1.1
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,876	5,831	5,883	45	-07
Employment	5,432	5,416	5,510	16	-78
Unemployment	443	415	373	28	70
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.5	7.1	6.3	0.4	1.2

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 44,000 in February to 5,526,000, rebounding from January's sizeable loss. Seasonally unadjusted resident employment, however, was up only 16,000 and contrasted with an estimated 5,000 drop in establishment reported jobs -- the first such February loss since 1983. Preliminary data indicate that strong seasonal increases in services and government jobs in February were outweighed by greater than normal decreases in other lines, especially manufacturing of durable goods.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 6.7 percent rate of unemployment in February ranked sixth, up from eighth in January. This placed Pennsylvania in the middle of the pack, with a rate very close to the national average, between a low of 5.3 percent in North Carolina and a high of 9.8 percent in Michigan.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	FEB. 1991 AP/	JAN. 1991 P/	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990	NET CHANGE TO JAN. 1991 FROM:	
					DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,102.6	5,107.4	5,218.5	5,088.7	-111.1	18.7
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,203.2	1,221.0	1,244.6	1,255.3	-23.6	-34.3
MINING	25.8	26.2	26.9	26.7	-0.7	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	195.5	202.6	219.4	205.3	-16.8	-2.7
MANUFACTURING	981.9	992.2	998.3	1,023.3	-6.1	-31.1
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	550.6	559.3	561.6	579.8	-2.3	-20.5
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		29.8	29.6	31.3	0.2	-1.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		18.7	19.1	20.4	-0.4	-1.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		44.0	45.2	45.8	-1.2	-1.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		87.1	87.2	89.9	-0.1	-2.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		85.9	87.1	88.3	-1.2	-2.4
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		105.2	105.2	108.6	0.0	-3.4
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		78.1	78.0	81.8	0.1	-3.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		50.7	50.9	53.3	-0.2	-2.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		39.4	39.4	39.7	0.0	-0.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.4	19.9	20.7	0.5	-0.3
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	431.3	432.9	436.7	443.5	-3.8	-10.6
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		89.0	90.3	88.9	-1.3	0.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.5	26.9	28.4	-0.4	-1.9
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		67.5	67.9	74.1	-0.4	-6.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		39.5	39.4	40.5	0.1	-1.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		85.1	85.7	85.7	-0.6	-0.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.8	62.4	61.4	-0.6	0.4
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		11.3	11.4	10.9	-0.1	0.4
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.3	42.7	42.7	-0.4	-0.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		8.8	8.9	9.7	-0.1	-0.9
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,897.8	3,885.7	3,972.9	3,832.6	-87.2	53.1
TRANSPORTATION	160.0	163.0	168.7	155.4	-5.7	7.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.5	104.8	104.9	104.1	-0.1	0.7
COMMUNICATIONS		51.1	50.7	49.3	0.4	1.8
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.7	54.2	54.8	-0.5	-1.1
WHOLESALE TRADE	273.5	275.7	277.9	275.1	-2.2	0.6
RETAIL TRADE	888.0	899.0	937.5	896.9	-38.5	2.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		124.4	133.8	126.4	-9.4	-2.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	298.6	298.6	299.1	298.1	-0.5	0.5
FINANCE		140.8	140.4	143.6	0.4	-2.8
INSURANCE		117.7	117.9	114.8	-0.2	2.9
REAL ESTATE		40.1	40.8	39.7	-0.7	0.4
SERVICES	1,458.6	1,447.3	1,466.3	1,404.7	-19.0	42.6
BUSINESS SERVICES		210.8	213.9	204.7	-3.1	6.1
HEALTH SERVICES		482.3	480.4	462.5	1.9	19.8
HOSPITALS		259.5	258.8	249.6	0.7	9.9
LEGAL SERVICES		43.0	42.9	41.2	0.1	1.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		155.9	163.7	157.2	-7.8	-1.3
SOCIAL SERVICES		107.5	107.0	100.5	0.5	7.0
OTHER SERVICES		447.8	458.4	438.6	-10.6	9.2
GOVERNMENT	714.6	697.3	718.5	698.3	-21.2	-1.0
FEDERAL		136.2	136.4	139.9	-0.2	-3.7
STATE		151.4	161.4	151.0	-10.0	0.4
LOCAL		409.7	420.7	407.4	-11.0	2.3
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	-0.3	-0.1

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

Jobs Dropped Further according to advanced preliminary figures from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total Pennsylvania nonagricultural employment decreased by 4,800 from January to 5,102,600 in February, 5,400 below the year-ago level.

Close-to-normal February job increases in services and government were outweighed by heavier than usual losses in all other major lines except finance, insurance and real estate. Jobs in the service-producing sector rose from January to 3,897,800, while those in goods-producing lines fell to 1,203,200; their year-to-year changes were a contrasting plus 40,200 and minus 46,100, respectively.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Jobs in Pennsylvania Decreased seasonally by 111,100 from December to 5,107,400 in January. The cumulative loss of 123,100 from last November's all-time high was still 1,000 less than that normally expected in the month of January alone. There were 18,700 more jobs this January than a year before, as year-to-year jobs gains in the services-producing sector outweighed losses from goods producers.

The department's nonagricultural job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Jobs in the service-producing sector fell by 87,200 to 3,885,700, still their highest January level on record and 53,100 above that of January 1990.

Retail trade lost 38,500 jobs in January, but not as many as the seasonal norm because temporary hirings for the recent holiday season had been fewer than usual. Still, the 899,000 retail trade jobs this January were 2,100 more than in January 1990.

Although finance industry jobs increased by 400 from December, they were down by 2,800 from January 1990. This loss, however, was outweighed by year-to-year increases in insurance (2,900) and real estate (400) for a net gain of 500 jobs, to 298,600, in the finance, insurance and real estate group.

Services jobs dropped by 19,000 since December, but remained at their ninth highest level on record. They were up by 42,600 from January 1990 to 1,447,300 this January.

Government jobs declined by 21,200 since December -- chiefly because many state and local schools were between terms -- and by 1,000 from January 1990 to 697,300 this January.

Jobs in goods-producing industries declined from December by 23,600, not as much as normally expected. January's job level of 1,221,000, however, was 34,300 below that of one year ago.

Construction industry jobs fell by 16,800 since December. This was somewhat less than the usual seasonal drop, reflecting that hirings during 1990 were restrained by nationwide weakness in the housing market. The construction job count this January of 202,600 was 2,700 lower than that of January 1990.

Continuing on a five-month decline, manufacturing jobs were off by 6,100 -- by 2,300 in durables and 3,800 in nondurables -- since December to 992,200 in January, their lowest total on record. Compared with January 1990, durable-goods industries lost 20,500 jobs (with all lines sharing in the loss), but nondurables just about half that, 10,600. This reflected tendencies for consumers to postpone hard goods purchases during recessionary periods.

Within mining, jobs fell by 700 from December and 500 from January 1990 to 26,200 this January, reflecting problems in the coal industry.

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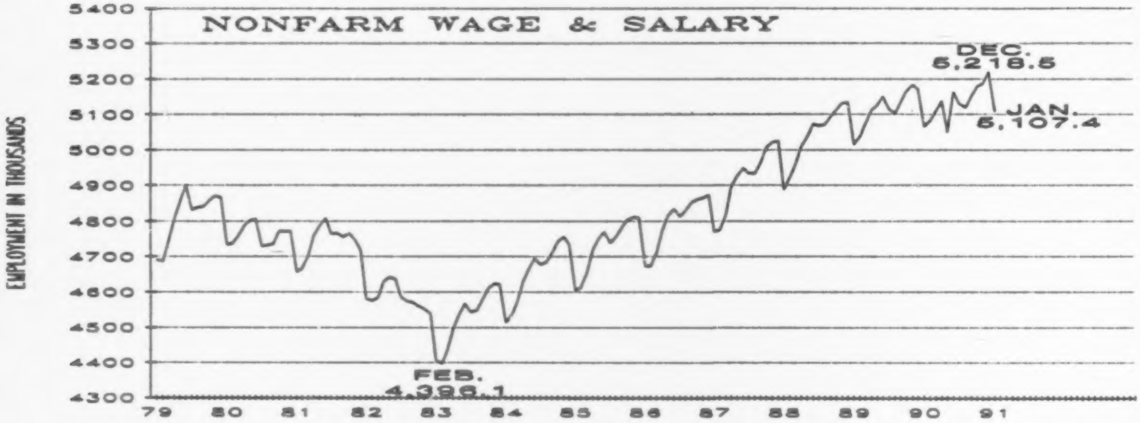
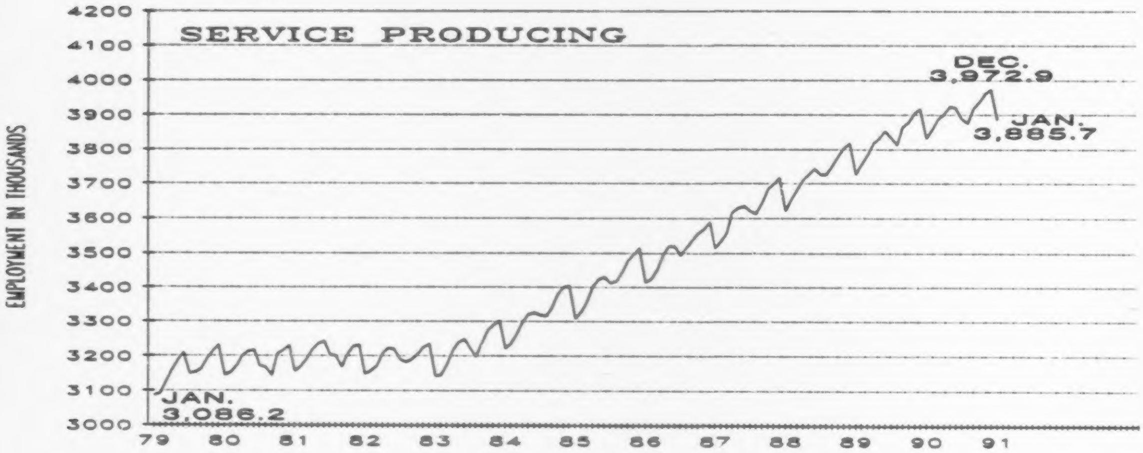
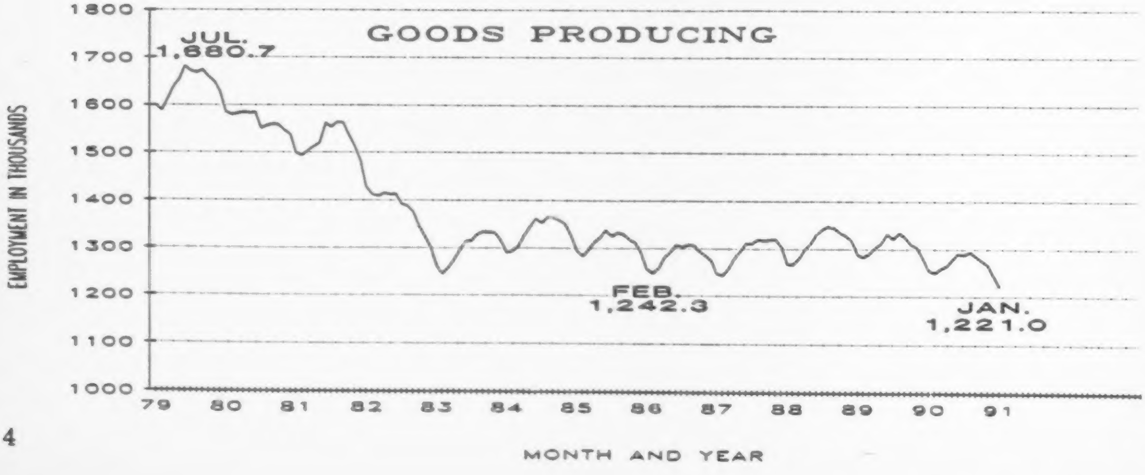
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN. 1991 P/	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990	JAN. 1991 P/	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990	JAN. 1991 P/	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$763.19	$707.54	$671.51	45.7	42.7	41.4	$16.70	$16.57	$16.22
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	453.60	496.22	413.42	40.0	43.3	39.6	11.34	11.46	10.44
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	448.15	460.94	441.73	39.8	40.9	40.6	11.26	11.27	10.88
DURABLE GOODS	485.44	495.81	481.43	41.0	41.7	41.9	11.84	11.89	11.49
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	352.43	356.64	358.38	38.1	37.7	39.6	9.25	9.46	9.05
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	368.77	373.74	360.99	38.9	39.3	39.8	9.48	9.51	9.07
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	461.84	475.12	468.00	40.3	41.1	41.6	11.46	11.56	11.25
PRIMARY METALS	551.69	564.40	563.33	41.7	42.5	43.3	13.23	13.28	13.01
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	456.33	468.15	449.17	41.0	42.1	41.9	11.13	11.12	10.72
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	511.70	534.57	518.63	41.5	42.8	43.4	12.33	12.49	11.95
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	458.02	475.25	448.36	41.3	42.7	41.4	11.09	11.13	10.83
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	594.15	583.80	556.28	42.5	42.0	41.7	13.98	13.90	13.34
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	465.20	472.80	456.91	40.7	40.9	41.2	11.43	11.56	11.09
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	439.70	420.81	414.86	39.4	38.5	38.7	11.16	10.93	10.72
NONDURABLE GOODS	401.00	416.16	389.78	38.3	39.9	38.9	10.47	10.43	10.02
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	439.88	458.16	430.40	39.7	41.5	40.3	11.08	11.04	10.68
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	274.32	296.61	288.90	40.4	43.3	42.8	6.79	6.85	6.75
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	277.84	301.02	295.91	33.8	36.8	37.6	8.22	8.18	7.87
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	226.32	236.64	228.15	32.8	34.8	33.8	6.90	6.80	6.75
PAPER PRODUCTS	497.46	509.21	503.42	42.7	43.3	43.7	11.65	11.76	11.52
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	444.63	474.36	436.24	38.1	40.2	38.3	11.67	11.80	11.39
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	567.33	573.89	546.84	41.9	42.7	42.0	13.54	13.44	13.02
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	735.09	683.20	623.00	45.8	42.7	41.7	16.05	16.00	14.94
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	413.00	425.80	407.68	41.3	42.2	41.6	10.00	10.09	9.80
LEATHER PRODUCTS	267.46	282.65	260.82	35.9	38.3	37.8	7.45	7.38	6.90
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	671.31	652.54	552.82	41.8	41.3	39.6	16.06	15.80	13.96
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	731.87	705.56	694.30	42.9	42.3	42.7	17.06	16.68	16.26

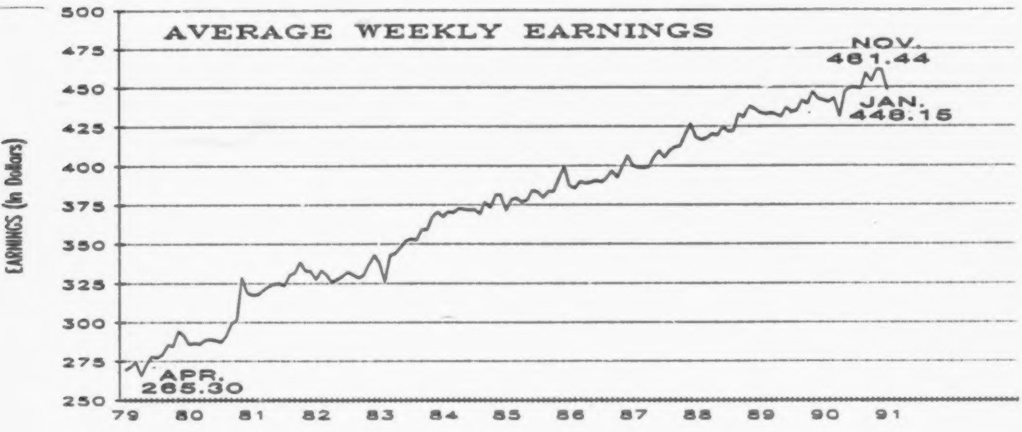
P/ = Preliminary Data

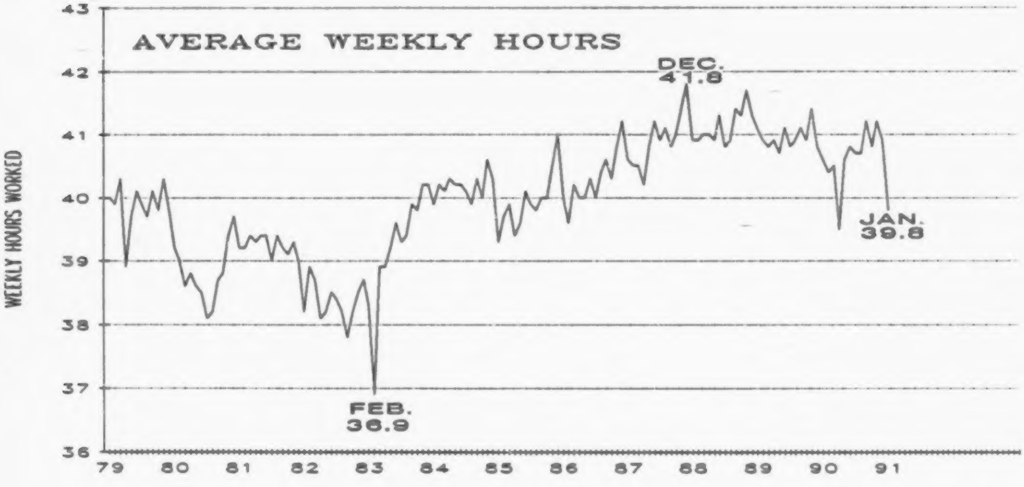
Production Workers' Average Workweek Declined to 39.8 hours during the middle week of January. Except for last April -- when Good Friday's occurrence in the survey reference period caused an atypical shortening of the workweek -- it was the first time since February 1986 that the average manufacturing workweek was less than 40 hours. Historically, layoffs become much more widespread below this level. The January average was down 1.1 hours from December and 0.8 of an hour from January 1990.

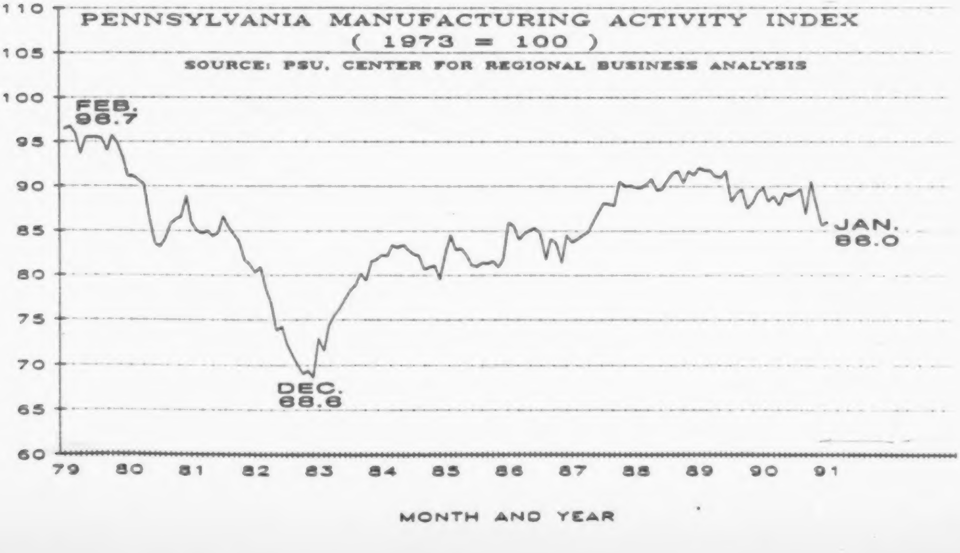
The shorter workweek and a cent drop in average hourly pay (to $11.26) brought average weekly earnings to $448.15... down $12.79 from December. As the net result of an 0.8 of an hour decrease in the average workweek and an increase of 38 cents in average hourly pay, average weekly earnings this January were up $6.42 from January 1990.

After holding up well through the early part of the current recession, the average durable goods workweek fell for the second straight month in January. At 41.0 hours this January, the hard-goods workweek was down 0.7 of an hour over the month. Seven of the ten hard-goods lines had shorter workweeks in January than they had in December. Only miscellaneous manufactures, transportation equipment and lumber and wood products fared better in January versus December.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

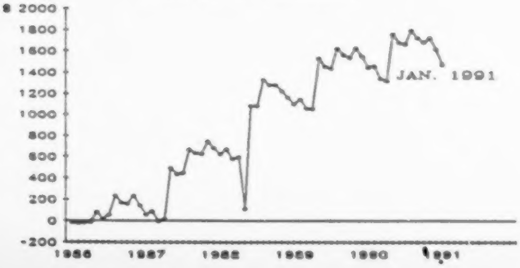
	JAN. 1991	DEC. 1990	JAN. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM DEC. 90	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 90
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	190,206	155,811	149,608	34,395	40,598
Weeks Claimed	1,095,937	750,366	859,744	345,571	236,193
...Average Weekly Volume	238,247	178,659	186,901	59,589	51,346
Insured Unemployment Rate	4.9%	3.6%	3.8%	1.3	1.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	94,478	48,347	74,871	46,131	19,607
Final Payments	13,163	9,559	9,908	3,604	3,255
Weeks Paid	945,028	629,491	707,179	315,537	237,849
Net Benefit Amount	$170,964,559	$111,113,532	$124,337,169	$59,851,027	$46,627,390
Average Check	$180.91	$176.51	$175.82	$4.40	$5.09

Initial Claims Soared In January by 34,395 or 22 percent from December to their highest monthly total since January 1985. This far exceeded the usual seasonal increase. Compared to a year ago, January's initial claims were up 40,598 or 27 percent – the 21st consecutive month that they were higher than a year before. Total weeks claimed for January reached 1,095,937, highest since June 1983's 1,138,964. Their 345,571 or 46 percent jump from December, their largest over-the-month volume increase in 11 years, sent the insured unemployment rate up 1.3 percentage points from December to 4.9 percent in January, highest since January 1986.

The average check amount for January rose by $4.40 over December's average to a record $180.91. A portion of this increase was due to raising the maximum benefit rate from $280 to $291 beginning in January. The maximum is raised each January in accordance with the state's Unemployment Compensation Law. The higher average check coupled with a 50 percent increase in weeks paid lifted the net benefit amount in January to $171 million, $60 million above the previous month and almost $47 million more than in January 1990. Each of the first three months of 1983 were the only times more net benefits were paid out than in January 1991. With disbursements far exceeding income during January, cash reserves in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund fell by $141 million by the end of the month to about $1.5 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)



JANUARY 1991

Income	$	29,977,464
Disbursements	$	170,960,260
Cash Reserves	$	1,479,934,513

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

Unadjusted Unemployment Rates Rose in Sixty-Six Pennsylvania Counties in January. Only Cameron County had a lower rate than December, down 0.3 of a percentage point, largely because many people left the labor force after seasonal jobs. Rate increases ranged from 0.9 percentage point in Montour County to 3.6 points in Warren County where post-holiday and other seasonal cutbacks brought widespread layoffs and a 43 percent rise in unemployment claims.

The three counties with the lowest January unemployment rates are all suburban Philadelphia counties – Chester (4.2 percent), Delaware (4.8) and Montgomery (4.9). Bucks, the other suburban Philadelphia county, was seventh at 5.8 percent while Philadelphia County/City, with a substantially higher rate of 7.4 percent, tied for twenty-first. In contrast, Allegheny County, fifth with a rate of 5.3 percent and home of the City of Pittsburgh, was in considerably better economic health than the surrounding Pittsburgh PMSA counties, all of which had higher unemployment rates than Philadelphia County. The highest January rate, 15.4 percent, occurred in Clinton County where seasonal factors compounded ongoing economic problems.

Sixty-three Pennsylvania counties had higher unemployment rates in January 1991 than in January 1990 . . . one rate was unchanged, three were lower. Cameron County, down 2.8 percentage points, had the largest over-the-year rate decrease while Fulton County, due mainly to cutbacks in manufacturing, had the largest increase, 5.3 percentage points.

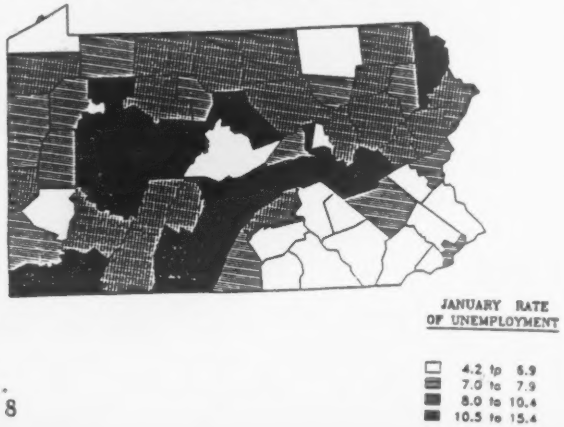


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary) JANUARY 1991

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	4.2	8,200
Delaware	2	4.8	13,900
Montgomery	3	4.9	18,800
Cumberland	4	5.1	5,500
Allegheny	5	5.3	34,300
Dauphin	6	5.5	7,400
Bucks	7	5.8	17,300
Lehigh	8	6.3	9,400
Lebanon	9	6.4	4,100
Montour	9	6.4	500
Lancaster	11	6.5	14,300
Bradford	12	6.6	2,100
Centre	13	6.7	4,300
York	14	6.8	12,500
Adams	15	6.9	2,800
Erie	15	6.9	9,300
Franklin	17	7.0	4,100
Mercer	18	7.1	3,700
Sullivan	19	7.2	200
Berks	20	7.3	12,700
Butler	21	7.4	5,600
Philadelphia	21	7.4	53,700
Northampton	23	7.5	8,800
Lawrence	24	7.6	3,600
Venango	25	7.7	1,900
Cameron	26	7.8	200
Warren	26	7.8	1,700
Lackawanna	28	7.9	8,600
Union	28	7.9	1,300
Washington	28	7.9	7,400
McKean	31	8.0	1,600
Westmoreland	31	8.0	14,000
Pike	33	8.3	1,000
Elk	34	8.7	1,500
Perry	35	8.9	1,900
Luzerne	36	9.0	14,300
Lycoming	36	9.0	5,400
Potter	38	9.2	800
Tioga	39	9.4	1,800
Wyoming	40	9.5	1,300
Monroe	41	9.7	4,900
Blair	42	9.8	6,100
Crawford	42	9.8	3,900
Columbia	44	9.9	3,200
Susquehanna	44	9.9	1,800
Beaver	46	10.2	6,100
Cambria	46	10.2	6,700
Carbon	48	10.3	2,700
Somerset	48	10.3	3,400
Fayette	50	10.5	6,200
Northumberland	51	10.7	5,200
Mifflin	52	10.8	2,400
Jefferson	53	10.9	2,200
Schuylkill	53	10.9	7,900
Greene	55	11.2	1,500
Indiana	56	11.4	4,000
Armstrong	57	11.5	3,300
Wayne	58	11.9	2,400
Clearfield	59	12.4	4,300
Clarion	60	12.5	2,200
Snyder	61	12.8	2,500
Bedford	62	12.9	2,900
Juniata	63	13.6	1,400
Fulton	64	13.8	900
Huntingdon	65	13.9	2,700
Forest	66	14.8	300
Clinton	67	15.4	2,400

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JANUARY 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		DECEMBER 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JANUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	7,715.0	6.2	7,600.0	6.1	6,544.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	371.0	6.3	337.0	5.7	305.0	5.2
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	21.3	6.4	19.5	5.8	17.0	5.1
ALTOONA MSA	5.0	8.0	4.9	7.9	4.4	7.1
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.4	9.0	5.1	8.5	4.8	7.9
ERIE MSA	8.1	6.0	7.9	5.8	7.9	5.9
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	16.9	5.1	15.6	4.7	13.7	4.1
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.7	8.8	7.8	7.9	7.4	7.6
LANCASTER MSA	13.3	5.9	10.5	4.6	8.6	3.8
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	135.3	5.6	126.2	5.2	105.8	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	52.3	5.3	50.1	5.0	48.0	4.9
READING MSA	11.6	6.7	10.4	5.9	8.3	4.7
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	28.4	7.8	26.8	7.3	24.8	6.8
SHARON MSA	3.3	6.3	2.7	5.1	2.8	5.4
STATE COLLEGE MSA	3.9	6.0	3.7	5.4	3.4	5.1
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.7	7.9	4.3	7.1	4.2	6.9
YORK MSA	12.8	5.8	11.2	5.0	9.5	4.2

*Preliminary data

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rose in All Major Labor Market Areas in January, removing any doubts about Pennsylvania's economy having fallen into recession. Not only did the state rate increase over both the month and the year, but every major labor market area rate increased as well. The January unemployment rates ranged from 5.1 percent in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA to 9.0 percent in the Beaver County PMSA. State capital areas tend to be somewhat recession-proof, while Beaver County still endures economic problems since the last recession. All three of the highest January unemployment rates of 8.0 percent or more are in areas in the southwestern quadrant of the state, including the Altoona and Johnstown MSAs and the Beaver County PMSA. In this sector, only the Pittsburgh PMSA, with a newly diversified economy and an unemployment rate of 5.3 percent, is in fairly good economic health.

The greatest over-the-month unemployment rate increase, 1.3 percentage points, occurred in the Lancaster MSA where claims increased dramatically as the result of a broad-based economic slowdown. The Altoona MSA, up 0.1 of a percentage point, had the smallest increase. However, at 8.0 percent, the Altoona rate is the third highest in the state due largely to the inability of the local economy to provide enough jobs for a rapidly expanding labor force.

The Lancaster MSA also had the largest over-the-year increase . . . up 2.1 percentage points. The Erie MSA, showing broad-based strength in both the goods-producing and service-producing sectors, had the smallest over-the-year rate gain . . . 0.1 of a percentage point.

Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) had unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, ranging from 4.2 percent in SDA 21 to 10.9 percent in SDA 10.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JANUARY 1991 -- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.6	125.3	9.3	6.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.5	95.5	9.9	9.4
03	City of Pittsburgh	170.2	161.2	8.9	5.3
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	479.5	454.1	25.4	5.3
05	Beaver	59.5	53.4	6.1	10.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	138.9	126.0	12.9	9.3
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	235.0	214.7	20.2	8.6
08	Greene, Washington	107.0	98.1	8.9	8.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	103.6	93.0	10.6	10.2
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	209.0	186.3	22.7	10.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	229.4	208.0	21.4	9.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.7	77.6	7.1	8.4
14	Lackawanna	108.5	99.9	8.6	7.9
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.3	97.4	10.9	10.1
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	231.6	209.4	22.2	9.6
17	Philadelphia	724.2	670.4	53.7	7.4
18	Bucks	296.8	279.4	17.3	5.8
19	Montgomery	383.6	364.9	18.8	4.9
20	Delaware	286.5	272.6	13.9	4.8
21	Chester	197.0	188.7	8.2	4.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	266.8	248.5	18.3	6.8
23	Berks	173.5	160.8	12.7	7.3
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	339.0	318.6	20.4	6.0
25	Lancaster	221.7	207.3	14.3	6.5
26	York	183.1	170.6	12.5	6.8
27	Adams, Franklin	98.1	91.3	6.8	7.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.4	92.1	7.3	7.3
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.2	50.5	5.7	10.1
PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL		5831.0	5416.0	415.0	7.1

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

PENNSYLVANIA 1990 WORK STOPPAGES TIED 1989 RECORD LOW

The number of work stoppages (strikes or lockouts) in Pennsylvania during 1990 was tied with the record low of 123 experienced in 1989. This was 23 less than the previous record low of 146 set in 1988. There were 157 stoppages in 1987.

Reaching agreements without work stoppages is usually beneficial to both workers and employers, and has a positive effect on Pennsylvania's economy.

In 1990, 92 stoppages occurred in the private sector and 31, including 26 involving schools, were in the public sector. That compares with 2,663 contracts up for negotiation last year in the private sector and 631 in the public sector. Thus, slightly more than 96 percent of these negotiations concluded without a work stoppage--about 97 percent of the private and 95 percent of the public.

The number of stoppages in Pennsylvania has generally declined since the early 1970s, peaking at 721 in 1974 and 1976. Data compiled since 1971 by the Department of Labor and Industry's Bureau of Mediation are shown in the chart and table on the following page.

Comparable data for the nation and other states are not available. A recently released Bureau of Labor Statistics national report, however, indicated that work stoppages beginning in the given calendar year and involving 1,000 or more workers in the United States declined from 51 in 1989 to 45 in 1990, the second lowest level of 1947-1990, after the 1988 low of 40. The peak year was 1952, with 470 such stoppages.

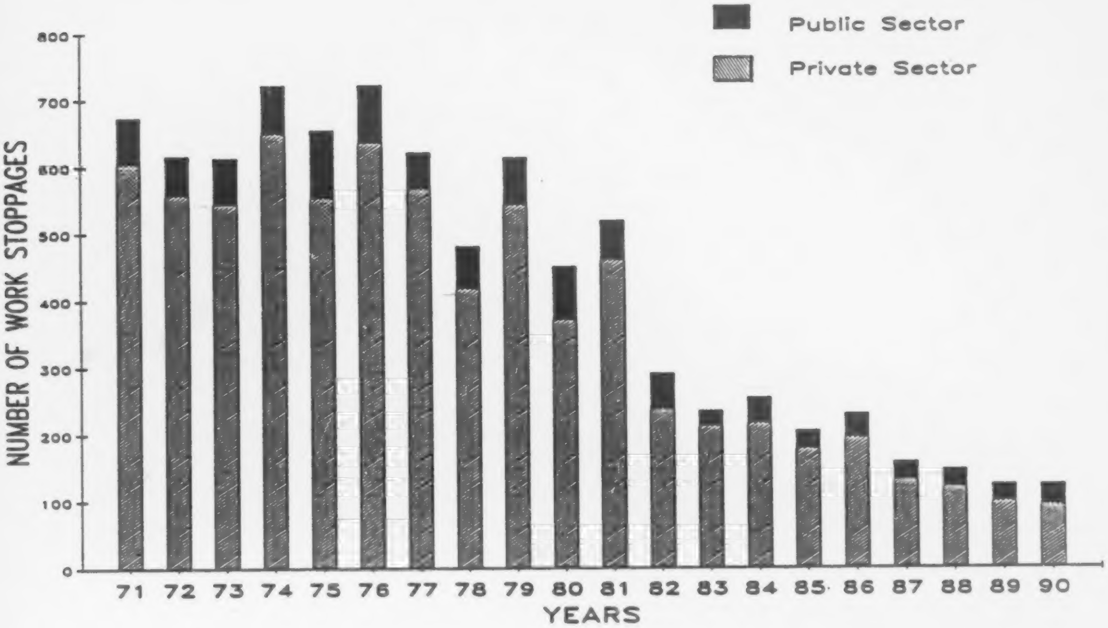
Some possible contributing factors for the declining number of stoppages could be a relatively diminishing union membership, a stronger economy, lower inflation rates, and a healthy labor climate (due to improved labor/management cooperation).

Approximately 17 million wage and salary employes in the United States were union members in 1988 (as reported by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics). The number of union members has been virtually unchanged since 1985, while the nation's employment has been increasing. Thus, the proportion of the nation's nonfarm employes who are union members edged downward from 18 percent in 1985 to 17.5 percent in 1986, 17 percent in 1987, and 16.8 percent in 1988.

**** CORRECTION ****

The February issue of PLF included a special interest topic concerning Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC). Only eight of nine target groups were listed. The ninth group is economically disadvantaged Vietnam-era veterans.

PENNSYLVANIA WORK STOPPAGES



PENNSYLVANIA WORK STOPPAGES

Year	Private Sector	Public Sector	Total
1971	604	70	674
1972	557	59	616
1973	543	70	613
1974	649	72	721
1975	552	102	654
1976	635	86	721
1977	565	55	620
1978	417	63	480
1979	541	71	612
1980	370	79	449
1981	459	58	517
1982	236	53	289
1983	211	23	234
1984	215	38	253
1985	177	27	204
1986	193	36	229
1987	130	27	157
1988	119	27	146
1989	97	26	123
1990	92	31	123

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

March 1991

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For additional information, inquiries should be made to your local Labor Market Analyst listed on the inside front cover or:

Mr. John G. Pretz, Information Officer
Bureau of Research and Statistics
Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry
7th and Forster Streets
Harrisburg, PA 17121
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ISSUED: APRIL 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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MARCH 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in March, as the statewide rate of unemployment rose to 7.4 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.7 percent in February.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 20,400 in March to a total of 5,126,300. They were about 20,000 below their level of March 1990.**

In February 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $451.85, reflecting a 0.4 hour rise from January in the average workweek.**
- **The total number of initial claims fell seasonally from January but weeks claimed increased to their highest average weekly volume since June 1983.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in fifty-nine of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.**
- **Of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas, eleven had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in January .**

LABOR

MARKET

INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
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LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Pennsylvania's Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate Moved Up 0.7 percentage point to 7.4 percent in March, highest since May 1986. The national rate rose to 6.8 percent in March from 6.5 percent in February. The increases came despite some sparks of hope that the recession may be bottoming out.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show March's unemployment in Pennsylvania up 34,000, to 433,000, its highest in nearly five years. This pushed the statewide jobless rate up sharply from 6.7 percent in February. It was 5.2 percent in March 1990.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was down by 137,000, to 5,389,000 in March. This loss was considerably more than the increase in the unemployed, reflecting a 103,000 shrinkage in the state's labor force. Compared to March 1990, employment showed a loss of 251,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

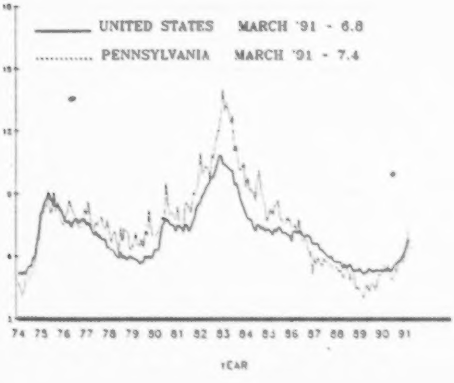

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAR. 1991	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,822	5,925	5,949	-103	-127
Employment	5,389	5,526	5,640	-137	-251
Unemployment	433	399	309	34	124
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.4	6.7	5.2	0.7	2.2
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,797	5,876	5,915	-79	-118
Employment	5,359	5,432	5,599	-73	-240
Unemployment	438	443	316	-5	122
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.6	7.5	5.3	0.1	2.3

Resident employment not seasonally adjusted was down 73,000 from February, in sharp contrast to preliminary results from the survey of employers which showed a gain of about 21,000 jobs over the month, chiefly jobs in services, construction and retail trade. This discrepancy may have been caused by either a sizeable sampling error in the Current Population Survey results for March or by the "underground" economy shedding a large number of unreported jobs due to recessionary problems.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.4 percent rate of unemployment in March ranked fifth, up from sixth in February. All of the eleven states recorded higher rates in March, ranging from a low of 5.6 percent in North Carolina to a high of 10.7 percent in Michigan.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAR. 1991 AP/	FEB. 1991 P/	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990	NET CHANGE TO FEB. 1991 FROM: JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,126.3	5,105.9	5,105.3	5,108.0	0.6	-2.1
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,207.1	1,203.0	1,219.8	1,249.3	-16.8	-46.3
MINING	25.9	25.9	26.2	26.6	-0.3	-0.7
CONSTRUCTION	202.0	197.8	202.5	203.2	-4.7	-5.4
MANUFACTURING	979.2	979.3	991.1	1,019.5	-11.8	-40.2
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	548.5	548.3	557.6	577.0	-9.3	-28.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		27.6	28.8	30.7	-1.2	-3.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		18.3	18.7	20.4	-0.4	-2.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		43.4	43.8	45.7	-0.4	-2.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		86.4	87.1	89.2	-0.7	-2.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		84.7	86.0	88.7	-1.3	-4.0
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		103.7	105.0	108.1	-1.3	-4.4
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		76.9	78.0	80.9	-1.1	-4.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		48.2	50.5	53.0	-2.3	-4.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		39.0	39.3	39.7	-0.3	-0.7
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.1	20.4	20.6	-0.3	-0.5
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	430.7	431.0	433.5	442.5	-2.5	-11.5
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		87.7	89.0	88.5	-1.3	-0.8
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.4	26.5	28.4	-0.1	-2.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		67.5	67.5	73.7	0.0	-6.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		39.2	39.5	40.4	-0.3	-1.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.6	85.2	85.3	-0.6	-0.7
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		62.4	62.3	61.8	0.1	0.6
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		11.3	11.3	10.9	0.0	0.4
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.1	42.3	42.8	-0.2	-0.7
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		8.7	8.8	9.5	-0.1	-0.8
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,918.5	3,901.2	3,885.0	3,857.6	16.2	43.6
TRANSPORTATION	162.5	162.1	162.5	156.6	-0.4	5.5
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.0	104.9	104.8	104.0	0.1	0.9
COMMUNICATIONS		51.2	51.1	49.3	0.1	1.9
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.7	53.7	54.7	0.0	-1.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	274.8	274.3	275.8	274.5	-1.5	-0.2
RETAIL TRADE	891.3	887.6	900.1	887.0	-12.5	0.6
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		119.2	125.8	120.5	-6.6	-1.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.0	298.4	298.6	298.7	-0.2	-0.3
FINANCE		140.5	140.8	143.7	-0.3	-3.2
INSURANCE		117.6	117.7	115.2	-0.1	2.4
REAL ESTATE		40.3	40.1	39.8	0.2	0.5
SERVICES	1,466.6	1,457.0	1,444.8	1,421.5	12.2	35.5
BUSINESS SERVICES		206.8	209.9	206.4	-3.1	0.4
HEALTH SERVICES		481.9	481.9	463.2	0.0	18.7
HOSPITALS		259.3	259.5	249.4	-0.2	9.9
LEGAL SERVICES		42.7	43.0	41.1	-0.3	1.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES.		170.3	154.9	168.6	15.4	1.7
SOCIAL SERVICES		107.3	106.9	101.4	0.4	5.9
OTHER SERVICES		448.0	448.2	440.8	-0.2	7.2
GOVERNMENT	719.3	716.9	698.4	715.3	18.5	1.6
FEDERAL		137.0	136.0	140.8	1.0	-3.8
STATE		161.5	151.4	159.5	10.1	2.0
LOCAL		418.4	411.0	415.0	7.4	3.4
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.6

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

Jobs Rose Seasonally in March, according to advanced preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 20,400 from February to 5,126,300 in March, but remained about 20,000 under the year-ago level.

A 4,200 rise from February in construction jobs, which was smaller than normal, brought goods-producing jobs to 1,207,100. This total was 51,300 under that of March 1990, reflecting job losses in manufacturing, construction, and mining. Service-producing sector jobs were up 17,300 from February 1991 and 32,100 from March 1990 to 3,918,500 this March, chiefly on the strength of gains in service industries.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment in Pennsylvania Rose by 600 from January to 5,105,900 in February. A near normal seasonal rise of 16,200 jobs in the service-producing sector and a 1,200 increase in the number of persons idled by labor-management disputes (but included in the job-count for statistical purposes) were almost all offset by a decrease of 16,800 jobs in the goods-producing sector. There were 2,100 fewer jobs this February than a year before.

The department's nonagricultural job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

The service-producing sector rise since January brought its job total to 3,901,200, which was 43,600 above February 1990's level.

Despite losing 12,500 jobs since January, the retail trade industry, with 887,600 jobs, was at its highest February level on record, up 600 from a year ago.

Among the finance, insurance and real estate industries, jobs fell by 200 since January 1991 and by 300 from February 1990 to 298,400. Over-the-year job gains of 2,400 in insurance and 500 in real estate were not enough to counter losses within the finance industry.

Payrolls within the service industry increased 12,200 since January to reach an all-time February record of 1,457,000, up by 35,500 from February 1990.

Jobs in government increased by 18,500 in February to 716,900, which was 1,600 more than in February 1990. The reopening of schools for the second term led to major over-the-month job gains in state and local government.

Jobs in goods-producing industries fell from January at twice the seasonal pace to 1,203,000, which was 46,300 below the level of February 1990.

Mining jobs fell by 300 from January 1991 and 700 from February 1990 to 25,900, reflecting problems in the coal industry.

Jobs within the construction industry fell by 4,700 since January and by 5,400 from a year ago to 197,800. This trend reflects on-going recession-related problems involving general building contractors and heavy, non-highway construction workers.

Manufacturing industries showed a job loss for the sixth consecutive month; their February total of 979,300 was the lowest level on record. The 11,800 drop from January, more than three times the seasonal norm, involved 9,300 durable and 2,500 nondurable goods jobs. Reflecting the recession's greater impact on durable-goods industries, hard goods jobs were down by 28,700 and soft goods jobs by 11,500 from February 1990.

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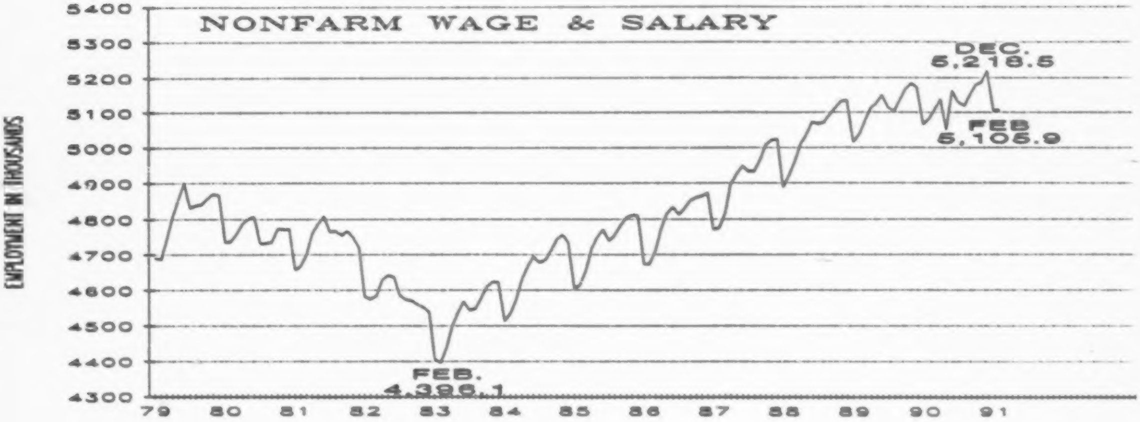
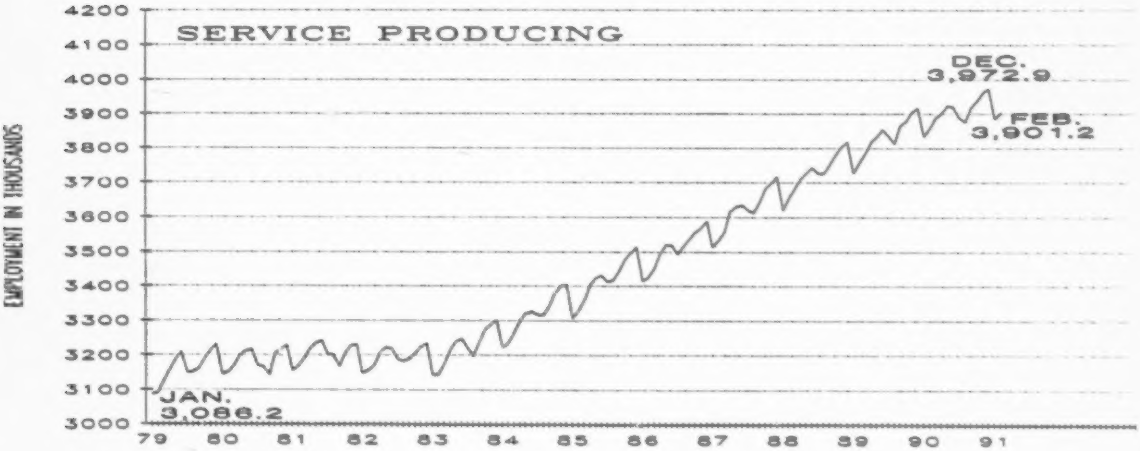
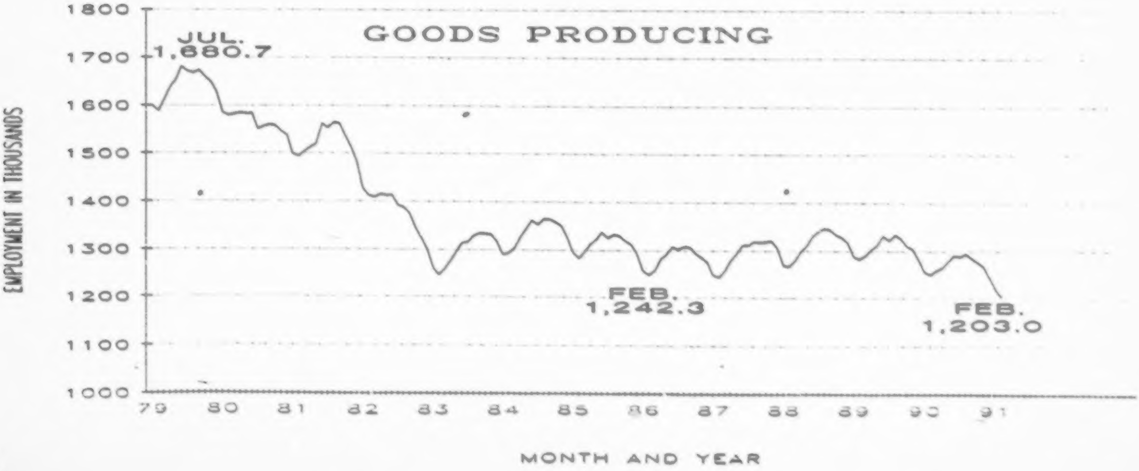
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS FEB. 1991 P/	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS FEB. 1991 P/	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS FEB. 1991 P/	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$734.60	$753.64	$731.84	44.2	45.4	44.3	$16.62	$16.60	$16.52
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	491.18	455.20	455.76	43.2	40.0	42.2	11.37	11.38	10.80
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	451.85	447.75	441.86	40.2	39.8	40.5	11.24	11.25	10.91
DURABLE GOODS	489.82	485.44	483.11	41.3	41.0	41.9	11.86	11.84	11.53
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	346.13	348.35	343.42	37.5	37.7	38.2	9.23	9.24	8.99
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	372.45	359.67	360.40	39.0	37.9	40.0	9.55	9.49	9.01
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	468.64	461.09	466.34	40.4	40.2	41.6	11.60	11.47	11.21
PRIMARY METALS	566.46	555.24	562.85	42.4	42.0	42.9	13.36	13.22	13.12
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	455.26	455.22	451.44	41.2	40.9	41.8	11.05	11.13	10.80
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	513.36	508.82	523.31	41.5	41.3	43.5	12.37	12.32	12.03
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	470.22	462.73	451.19	42.4	41.8	41.7	11.09	11.07	10.82
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	580.73	598.03	563.64	41.9	42.9	42.0	13.86	13.94	13.42
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	476.42	464.06	457.73	41.5	40.6	41.2	11.48	11.43	11.11
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	440.30	434.34	425.30	40.1	39.2	39.6	10.98	11.08	10.74
NONDURABLE GOODS	404.95	399.19	388.55	38.9	38.2	38.7	10.41	10.45	10.04
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	437.10	434.58	424.63	39.7	39.4	39.5	11.01	11.03	10.75
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	285.18	270.82	275.37	42.5	40.3	41.1	6.71	6.72	6.70
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	305.49	286.77	301.68	37.3	35.1	37.9	8.19	8.17	7.96
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	238.73	226.98	224.45	34.8	32.8	33.6	6.86	6.92	6.68
PAPER PRODUCTS	499.38	491.63	491.48	42.5	42.2	42.7	11.75	11.65	11.51
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	446.58	443.08	439.67	38.3	38.0	38.5	11.66	11.66	11.42
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	558.45	564.81	539.18	41.8	41.9	41.7	13.36	13.48	12.93
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	757.25	728.28	604.26	46.4	44.9	40.5	16.32	16.22	14.92
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	405.00	414.41	414.39	40.5	41.4	41.9	10.00	10.01	9.89
LEATHER PRODUCTS	280.50	266.68	259.06	37.3	35.7	37.6	7.52	7.47	6.89
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	575.02	598.18	550.83	38.8	40.2	39.8	14.82	14.88	13.84
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	719.53	727.61	690.27	42.4	42.7	42.4	16.97	17.04	16.28

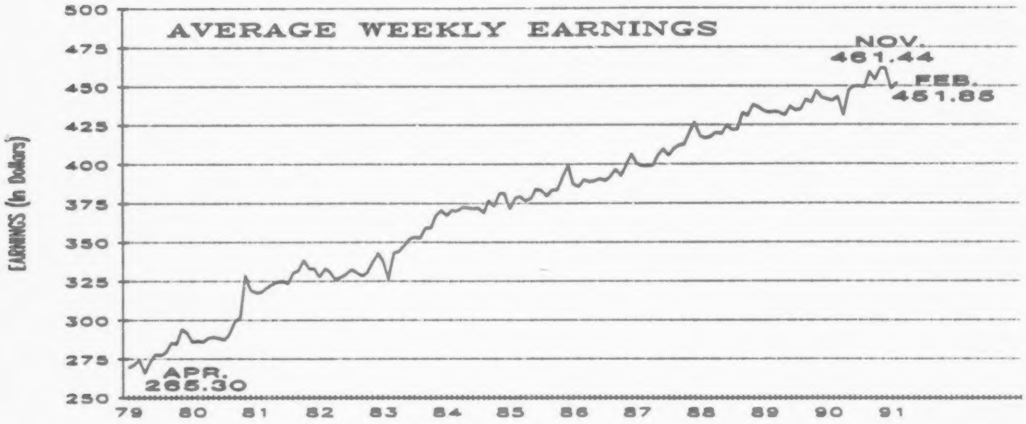
P/ = Preliminary Data

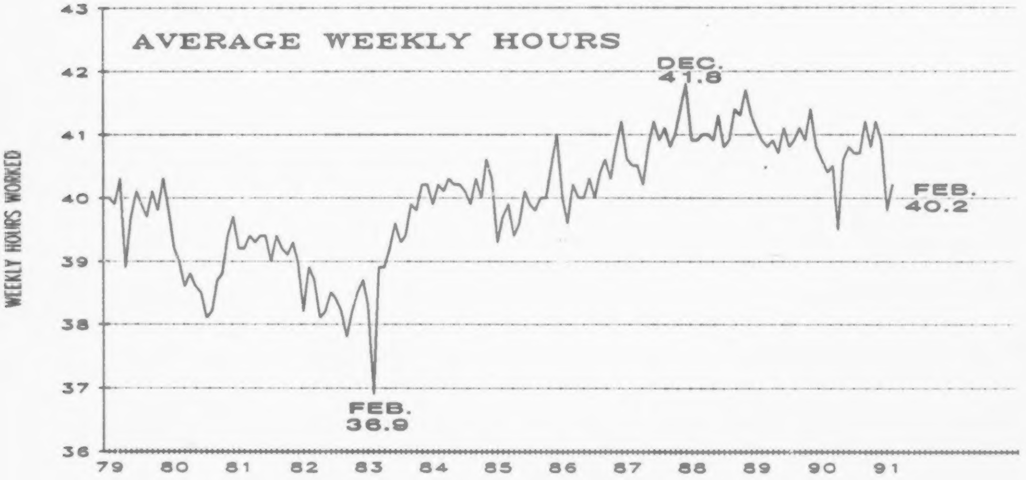
Production Workers' Average Workweek Climbed to 40.2 hours in February. This was 0.4 of an hour longer than in January. As a result, production workers earned an average of $451.85 during the middle week of February . . . up $4.10 from January despite a loss of one cent in average hourly earnings. The ability of the manufacturing workweek to hold the 40 hour level shows the uncharacteristic strength of manufacturing through the current recession. Typically, recession shrinks the workweek and forces many jobs out of existence. Recent average workweek lows have been briefly and narrowly less than 40 hours compared with historic recession lows of 37 hours or less.

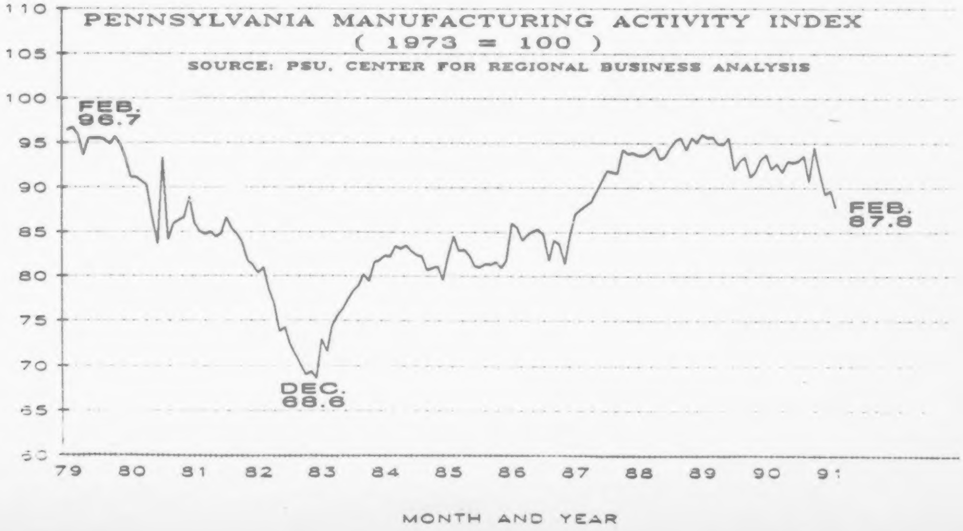
In industries producing durable goods, workers averaged 41.3 hours during February's middle week . . . up 0.3 of an hour from January. Eight out of the ten durable goods industries had longer workweeks in February than in January. Transportation equipment and lumber and wood products had shorter February workweeks as both of these industries have been hard hit by the current recession.

In eight of the ten nondurable goods industries, workers had longer average workweeks during the middle week of February than January. Among nondurables industries, only in chemical and allied products and rubber and plastics products was the average workweek shorter in February. However, both of these industries had February workweeks well in excess of 40 hours. Because of characteristics endemic to some of the nondurable goods industries, the 40-hour workweek is not as indicative of overall economic health as it is in durable goods and manufacturing as a whole.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

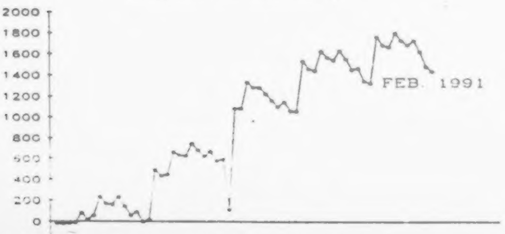
	FEB. 1991	JAN. 1991	FEB. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JAN. 91	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 90
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	117,972	190,206	90,546	-72,234	27,426
Weeks Claimed	977,334	1,095,937	716,449	-118,603	260,885
...Average Weekly Volume	244,334	238,247	179,112	6,087	65,221
Insured Unemployment Rate	5.0%	4.9%	3.7%	0.1	1.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	64,252	94,478	46,104	-30,226	18,148
Final Payments	9,639	13,163	7,683	-3,524	1,956
Weeks Paid	890,791	945,028	650,317	-54,237	240,474
Net Benefit Amount	$164,290,509	$170,964,559	$114,035,445	-$6,674,050	$50,255,064
Average Check	$184.43	$180.91	$175.35	$3.52	$9.08

February's Average Weekly Volume of Weeks Claimed Reached its Highest Level in eight years. Weeks claimed represent requests for benefits for a week of unemployment or partial unemployment. The total number of such claims in February dropped by 118,603 or 11 percent from January. However, since there were three fewer working days in February than in January, the weekly average rose by 6,087, or three percent, to 244,334 in February, highest since June 1983's 258,855. This raised the insured unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point from January to 5.0 percent, the highest February rate since February 1985's 5.2 percent. Initial claims fell seasonally by 72,234 or 38 percent from January to 117,972 in February. Compared to a year ago, initial claims in February were up by 27,426 or 30 percent. This was the twenty-second consecutive month of over-the-year increases.

The average check amount rose by a considerable $3.52 over January to $184.43 in February. Traditionally, the average check for February is among the largest during the year. Despite this increase, a 6 percent decline in weeks paid reduced the net benefit amount from $171 million in January to $164 million in February. During February, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund fell short of disbursements by $44 million. As a result, cash reserves in the fund at the end of the month slid to $1.4 billion, the lowest level since April 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES*
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)



FEBRUARY 1991		
Income	$	120,506,384
Disbursements	$	164,286,712
Cash Reserves	$	1,436,154,185

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

Pennsylvania's Labor Force Contracted as the recession tightened its grip on the state's economy. The statewide labor force was 7,000 lower this February than in February 1990. As times get more difficult, unemployed workers become discouraged and leave the labor force. Others become convinced that there is no job awaiting them and don't enter the labor force. As a result, the labor forces in most counties in Pennsylvania have either shrunk or remained the same over the last year.

Following the lead of the state as a whole, fifty-nine of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties had higher unadjusted unemployment rates in February than in January. Two rates were unchanged while six were lower. Snyder County recorded the largest decrease, down by 2.2 percentage points. This drop in unemployment was precipitated by recalls in a broad spectrum of industries as well as people finding new jobs. A contraction of the labor force was also instrumental. The next largest decrease occurred in Warren County where a decline of 1.6 percentage points resulted from the combination of a labor force contraction and recalls in wholesale and retail trades. The largest over-the-month rate increase, 1.9 percentage points, occurred in Cameron County where problems in the manufacturing sector caused unemployment to escalate.

Three of the four suburban Philadelphia counties continue to rank among the four with the lowest unemployment rates in the state. However, permanent layoffs in the steel industry coupled with temporary layoffs in other manufacturing lines increased the Bucks County rate to 7.5 percent, from 5.8 percent in January.

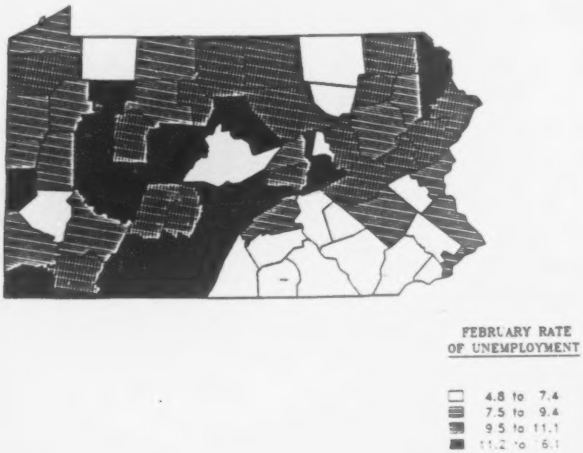


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
FEBRUARY 1991

COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME
Chester	1	4.8	9,600
Cumberland	2	5.1	5,500
Delaware	3	5.2	15,100
Montgomery	4	5.3	20,600
Dauphin	5	5.5	7,400
Lancaster	6	5.6	12,400
Allegheny	7	5.9	38,600
Adams	8	6.0	2,400
Montour	9	6.4	500
York	9	6.4	11,700
Warren	11	6.5	1,400
Centre	12	6.7	4,600
Lebanon	13	6.8	4,300
Lehigh	13	6.8	10,200
Sullivan	15	6.9	200
Franklin	16	7.3	4,400
Bradford	17	7.4	2,300
Bucks	18	7.5	22,800
Erie	19	7.7	10,300
Mercer	19	7.7	4,000
Northampton	19	7.7	9,200
Berks	22	7.8	13,600
Philadelphia	22	7.8	56,900
Butler	24	8.0	6,100
Washington	25	8.1	7,700
Lawrence	26	8.2	3,900
Lackawanna	27	8.4	9,200
McKean	27	8.4	1,700
Westmoreland	27	8.4	14,900
Union	30	8.6	1,400
Venango	30	8.6	2,100
Perry	32	9.2	2,000
Luzerne	33	9.3	14,900
Elk	34	9.4	1,600
Cameron	35	9.7	300
Wyoming	35	9.7	1,300
Lycoming	37	9.9	5,900
Crawford	38	10.1	4,000
Pike	39	10.2	1,300
Blair	40	10.3	6,300
Cambria	40	10.3	6,700
Monroe	42	10.4	5,200
Tioga	42	10.4	2,000
Snyder	44	10.5	2,000
Columbia	45	10.6	3,400
Potter	46	10.7	900
Carbon	47	10.9	2,900
Fayette	48	11.0	6,600
Jefferson	48	11.0	2,200
Schuylkill	48	11.0	7,900
Susquehanna	48	11.0	1,900
Northumberland	52	11.2	5,400
Somerset	52	11.2	3,700
Beaver	54	11.4	6,900
Armstrong	55	12.0	3,500
Greene	56	12.1	1,600
Indiana	56	12.1	4,300
Mifflin	58	12.2	2,700
Wayne	59	12.6	2,500
Clarion	60	13.3	2,400
Clearfield	60	13.3	4,700
Bedford	62	13.7	3,000
Fulton	63	14.0	900
Juniata	63	14.0	1,400
Huntingdon	65	14.6	2,900
Clinton	66	15.9	2.500
Forest	67	16.1	300

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	FEBRUARY 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		JANUARY 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		FEBRUARY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	8,158.0	6.5	7,715.0	6.2	6,579.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	399.0	6.7	371.0	6.3	331.0	5.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	22.4	6.6	21.7	6.5	20.3	6.0
ALTOONA MSA	5.4	8.7	5.0	8.1	4.2	6.8
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	6.0	9.8	5.3	8.9	5.2	8.5
ERIE MSA	8.8	6.5	8.2	6.1	8.4	6.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	17.3	5.2	17.2	5.2	15.4	4.6
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.8	7.9	8.0
LANCASTER MSA	12.1	5.3	13.3	5.9	10.5	4.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	147.5	6.0	137.5	5.6	111.1	4.5
PITTSBURGH PMSA	56.3	5.6	52.7	5.3	50.2	5.0
READING MSA	12.6	7.2	11.5	6.6	10.1	5.6
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	29.6	8.1	28.2	7.7	28.4	7.6
SHARON MSA	3.6	6.8	3.3	6.3	2.8	5.4
STATE COLLEGE MSA	4.1	6.0	3.9	6.0	3.8	5.6
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	4.9	8.2	4.6	7.7	4.4	7.2
YORK MSA	13.2	5.8	12.9	5.8	11.1	4.9

*Preliminary data

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates Rose in 11 major labor market areas in February as Pennsylvania's involvement with the current recession became more deeply entrenched. Rates in three other areas were unchanged and only the Lancaster MSA had a lower rate, down 0.6 of a percentage point. The statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up 0.4 of a percentage point to 6.7 percent.

The southcentral region of the state is weathering the recession better than the state as a whole. The Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, somewhat recession-proof as are most state capitals, had the lowest seasonally adjusted February unemployment rate of all fifteen major areas in the state, 5.2 percent. The Lancaster MSA, which generally has one of the lowest (if not the lowest) unemployment rates of all the major Pennsylvania labor market areas, recovered from a rocky January to record the second lowest February rate, 5.3 percent, reflecting an expansion in service-producing jobs. The York MSA, the other southcentral major labor market area, had the fourth lowest rate, 5.8 percent.

The opposite has been happening in the southwestern quadrant of the state. Although the Pittsburgh PMSA had the third lowest seasonally adjusted February rate at 5.6 percent, the other three major labor market areas in this sector had the three highest rates in the state. The Beaver County PMSA and Johnstown MSA, with February rates of 9.8 and 9.0 percent, respectively, have never fully recovered from the last recession. The Altoona MSA, unable to provide enough new jobs to absorb a rapidly expanding labor force, had the third highest rate, 8.0 percent.

All fifteen major labor market areas have higher unemployment rates this February than in February 1990. Increases ranged from 0.3 of a percentage point in the Erie MSA to 1.9 percentage points in the Altoona MSA.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
FEBRUARY 1991 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.1	124.7	10.3	7.7
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.9	95.7	10.3	9.7
03	City of Pittsburgh	171.9	162.3	9.6	5.6
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	486.2	457.1	29.1	6.0
05	Beaver	60.5	53.6	6.9	11.4
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	140.9	127.0	13.9	9.9
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.7	216.2	21.5	9.0
08	Greene, Washington	107.7	98.4	9.3	8.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.2	92.8	11.4	11.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	208.2	184.7	23.5	11.3
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	233.3	210.8	22.5	9.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.3	76.6	7.7	9.2
14	Lackawanna	108.9	99.7	9.2	8.4
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	109.2	97.3	11.9	10.9
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	232.3	209.5	22.8	9.8
17	Philadelphia	729.4	672.4	56.9	7.8
18	Bucks	303.1	280.3	22.8	7.5
19	Montgomery	386.6	366.0	20.6	5.3
20	Delaware	288.6	273.4	15.1	5.2
21	Chester	198.9	189.3	9.6	4.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	269.3	249.9	19.4	7.2
23	Berks	173.7	160.1	13.6	7.8
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	338.1	317.5	20.6	6.1
25	Lancaster	222.9	210.4	12.4	5.6
26	York	184.2	172.4	11.7	6.4
27	Adams, Franklin	99.6	92.8	6.7	6.8
28	Lawrence, Mercer	99.2	91.3	7.9	7.9
29	Montour, Northumberland	55.8	49.9	5.9	10.5
PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL		5876.0	5432.0	443.0	7.5

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

ALEX COMPUTER JOB SEARCH NETWORK

Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry recently announced that "ALEX," a new computer job-matching system, is available in 88 Job Centers throughout the state.

ALEX (Automated Labor Exchange), the latest in career information systems, is a computerized, self-service system updated daily that gives jobseekers direct access to the latest information on job openings with employers from the local area or around the nation. Opportunities range from entry level to highly technical and professional positions.

No appointment is necessary. ALEX is available from 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM Monday through Friday on a first-come-first-served basis. ALEX is user-friendly, and computer experience is not required to browse the job network. By visiting the nearest Job Center and simply reading a few instructions, jobseekers will be able to obtain information on the most current job listings. Jobseekers can "target" their job search in a specific geographical area by occupation, or ALEX can also assist the jobseeker to explore job openings in various occupations throughout the nation.

Novice jobseekers, especially high school seniors and college students, can benefit from using ALEX. Often unfamiliar with labor market trends, these jobseekers can readily investigate the opportunities offered by employers in the current labor market arena. This helps students adapt career goals to seek the necessary training to meet job requirements and their own salary expectations. They will receive firsthand knowledge of the job market to enable them to make objective career decisions based on fact instead of on assumptions that are often incorrect.

In an effort to continually improve and enhance ALEX aspects, Persian Gulf occupations may be reviewed through ALEX. Overseas opportunities, both skilled and unskilled, listed with the National Job Bank, have been included in ALEX as a separate menu item for those jobseekers interested exclusively in Persian Gulf employment. This information is also updated daily.

When someone expresses interest in a job found through the use of ALEX, the Job Center staff will discuss the qualifications and education necessary to complete the application process. If the person fulfills these requirements, he or she will then be referred to the employer for an interview.

ALEX and other Job Center services are free for both jobseekers and employers, with convenient service locations in virtually every community throughout Pennsylvania. Job Centers can also offer students a worthwhile learning experience.

Employers with jobs may use ALEX to publicize their listings nationwide with just one phone call to the nearest Job Center. With that phone call, businesses join the largest job network in the world with over seventeen hundred Job Centers nationwide working to fill their job vacancies with the most qualified candidates.

For more information on the ALEX computer system, or to arrange a visit to your local Job Center, call 1-800-622-JOBS. Businesses may phone the nearest Job Center with their job vacancy listings.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON/WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: MAY 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

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APRIL 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in April, as the statewide rate of unemployment fell to 7.1 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 7.4 percent in March.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 31,100 in April to a total of 5,157,400. They were about 10,000 below their level of April 1990.**

In March 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $452.65, reflecting a 0.1 hour rise from February in the average workweek and a four cent gain in average hourly pay.**
- **The total number of initial claims fell from February. Weeks claimed in March rose, but their average weekly volume dropped.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in half of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.**
- **All fifteen of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in February .**

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry   Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties Served**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Pennsylvania's Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate Edged Down from 7.4 percent in March to 7.1 percent in April. The national rate also fell, from 6.8 percent to 6.6 percent. This suggests that the worst of the recession may be behind us.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show April's unemployment in Pennsylvania down 10,000 to 423,000. This represents a break in a series of sizeable recessionary increases. The statewide jobless rate was still above the 5.6 percent in April 1990.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up by 148,000 to 5,537,000 in April. This gain, which far exceeded the decline among the unemployed, pushed the statewide labor force to its highest level on record, 5,960,000. Compared to April 1990, employment showed a loss of 58,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

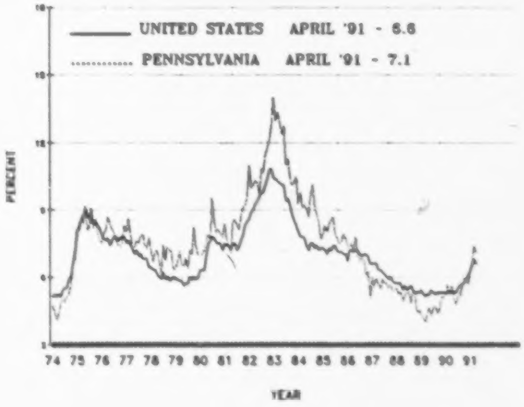

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	APR. 1991	MAR. 1991	APR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,960	5,822	5,930	138	30
Employment	5,537	5,389	5,595	148	-58
Unemployment	423	433	335	-10	88
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.1	7.4	5.6	-0.3	1.5
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,911	5,797	5,878	114	33
Employment	5,507	5,359	5,562	148	-55
Unemployment	404	438	315	-34	89
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.8	7.6	5.4	-0.8	1.4

Resident employment not adjusted for seasonality was 5,507,000 in April, up by 148,000 from March and by 75,000 from February. This compares favorably with preliminary results from our survey of employers which showed a gain of 52,000 jobs over the two-month period, including 31,000 in April found especially in construction and services. Retail trade jobs increased by only a small fraction of their usual April rise.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.1 percent rate of unemployment in April ranked sixth highest, down from fifth in March. Eight states, including Pennsylvania, had unemployment rate decreases over the month while rates rose in three states. April rates ranged from 5.7 percent in North Carolina to 10.1 percent in Michigan.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	APR. 1991 AP/	MAR. 1991 P/	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE TO MAR. 1991 FROM:	
					FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,157.4	5,126.3	5,105.9	5,146.7	20.4	-20.4
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,220.7	1,206.8	1,200.4	1,258.4	6.4	-51.6
MINING	26.4	26.1	25.8	27.1	0.3	-1.0
CONSTRUCTION	219.2	203.8	198.1	211.8	5.7	-8.0
MANUFACTURING	975.1	976.9	976.5	1,019.5	0.4	-42.6
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	546.3	546.6	545.2	578.0	1.4	-31.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		28.3	27.5	31.1	0.8	-2.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		18.0	18.2	20.4	-0.2	-2.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		44.1	43.7	46.2	0.4	-2.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		83.9	83.7	88.9	0.2	-5.0
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		84.1	84.1	88.9	0.0	-4.8
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		103.3	103.9	108.4	-0.6	-5.1
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		77.1	77.0	80.9	0.1	-3.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		49.4	48.2	52.8	1.2	-3.4
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.6	38.9	39.8	-0.3	-1.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		19.8	20.0	20.6	-0.2	-0.8
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	428.8	430.3	431.3	441.5	-1.0	-11.2
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		87.3	87.9	87.8	-0.6	-0.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.5	26.4	28.4	0.1	-1.9
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		67.2	67.6	73.0	-0.4	-5.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		39.1	39.2	40.2	-0.1	-1.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.7	84.5	85.6	0.2	-0.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		62.7	62.5	61.8	0.2	0.9
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		11.4	11.3	11.0	0.1	0.4
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.7	42.1	42.8	-0.4	-1.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		8.6	8.7	9.7	-0.1	-1.1
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,935.3	3,918.8	3,903.8	3,886.4	15.0	32.4
TRANSPORTATION	165.5	163.4	162.4	158.2	1.0	5.2
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.3	104.6	104.8	104.2	-0.2	0.4
COMMUNICATIONS		51.1	51.3	49.5	-0.2	1.6
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.5	53.5	54.7	0.0	-1.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	273.0	273.5	273.4	276.2	0.1	-2.7
RETAIL TRADE	895.0	892.9	887.5	891.7	5.4	1.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		117.6	118.7	119.3	-1.1	-1.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	299.7	298.4	298.3	299.5	0.1	-1.1
FINANCE		140.6	140.5	143.7	0.1	-3.1
INSURANCE		117.3	117.6	115.5	-0.3	1.8
REAL ESTATE		40.5	40.2	40.3	0.3	0.2
SERVICES	1,479.4	1,466.9	1,459.3	1,436.1	7.6	30.8
BUSINESS SERVICES		209.1	208.9	209.3	0.2	-0.2
HEALTH SERVICES		482.5	482.0	465.3	0.5	17.2
HOSPITALS		259.9	259.4	249.6	0.5	10.3
LEGAL SERVICES		42.7	42.7	41.4	0.0	1.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		171.6	170.2	170.0	1.4	1.6
SOCIAL SERVICES		107.7	107.2	102.3	0.5	5.4
OTHER SERVICES		453.3	448.3	447.8	5.0	5.5
GOVERNMENT	718.4	719.1	718.1	720.5	1.0	-1.4
FEDERAL		135.6	136.3	142.5	-0.7	-6.9
STATE		160.2	161.5	160.2	-1.3	0.0
LOCAL		423.3	420.3	417.8	3.0	5.5
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.4	0.7	1.7	1.9	-1.0	-1.2

AP/= Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.

P/= Preliminary data.

Jobs Rose for the Second Month in April, according to advanced preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 31,100 from March to 5,157,400 in April, but remained almost 10,000 under the year-ago level.

A close-to-normal 15,400 seasonal rise in construction jobs since March, partly offset by a drop of 1,800 in manufacturing, brought goods-producing jobs to 1,220,700. This total remained 43,900 under that of April 1990, reflecting an almost 42,000 cumulative loss of jobs in manufacturing. Service-producing sector jobs increased by 16,500 from March 1991 and by 34,000 from April 1990 to 3,935,300 this April, with most gains in service industries.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Jobs in Pennsylvania Rose seasonally by 20,400 from February to 5,126,300 in March. Job increases in both goods-producing and service-producing industries suggest a lessening of the impact of the national recession. There were about 20,000 fewer jobs this March than a year before as gains since March 1990 in the service-producing sector were exceeded by losses from goods-producers.

The department's nonagricultural job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Jobs within the service-producing industries rose by 15,000 to 3,918,800 in March. This was 32,400 above their level a year before and their highest March total ever.

Services jobs increased by 7,600 since February to reach 1,466,900. Up 30,800 since March 1990, this March 1991 total is its third highest level.

Among retail trade industries, 5,400 jobs were added in March to reach 892,900. This was 1,200 above the March 1990 level and the best March total on record. Wholesalers employed 100 more in March than in February, but 2,700 fewer than in March 1990.

Transportation and public utilities increased their payrolls by 800 since February and by 5,600 since March 1990.

Finance, insurance and real estate industries added a net 100 jobs since February, but lost 1,100 from March 1990 as a drop of 3,100 jobs in finance outweighed gains of 1,800 in insurance and 200 in real estate.

Government jobs increased 1,000 over February to 719,100. Losses of 700 federal and 1,300 state jobs tempered a gain of 3,000 local government jobs. A decrease of 1,400 jobs over the year was due mainly to layoffs among civilian defense and census workers.

Goods-producing industries added 6,400 jobs since February to total 1,206,800. This total, however, was 51,600 less than in March 1990.

Construction industry jobs were up 5,700 since February. They were still 8,000 fewer than in March 1990, primarily reflecting declines in general building and heavy construction.

Reversing a six-month string of manufacturing job declines, Pennsylvania's factories added a net 400 jobs to their payrolls in March as a 1,400 increase in durable goods jobs outweighed a decrease of 1,000 in nondurable goods. All but two manufacturing lines -- chemicals, and petroleum and coal products -- shared in a 42,600 decrease from March 1990.

Pennsylvania's mining industry employed 26,100 in March, up 300 from this February but down by 1,000 from March 1990.

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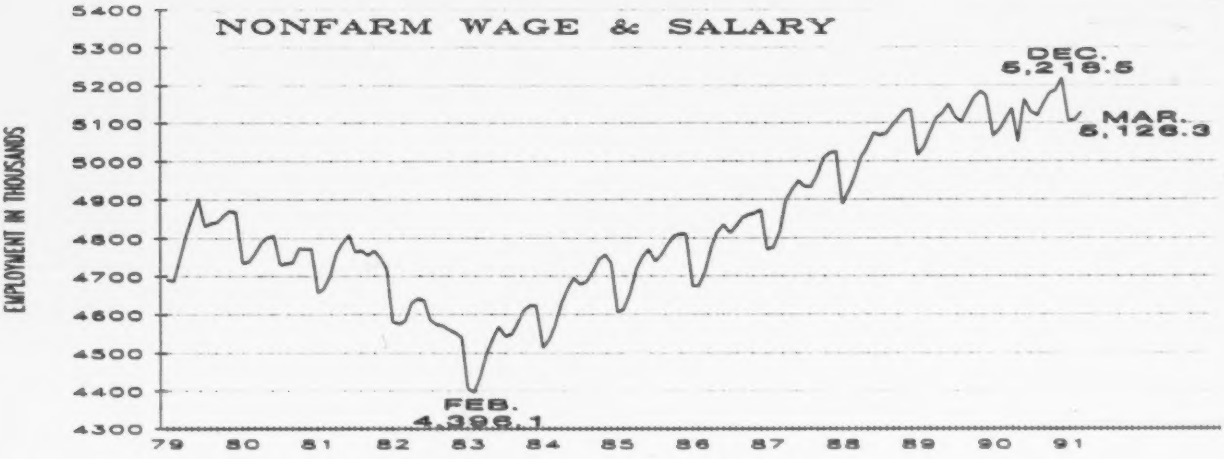
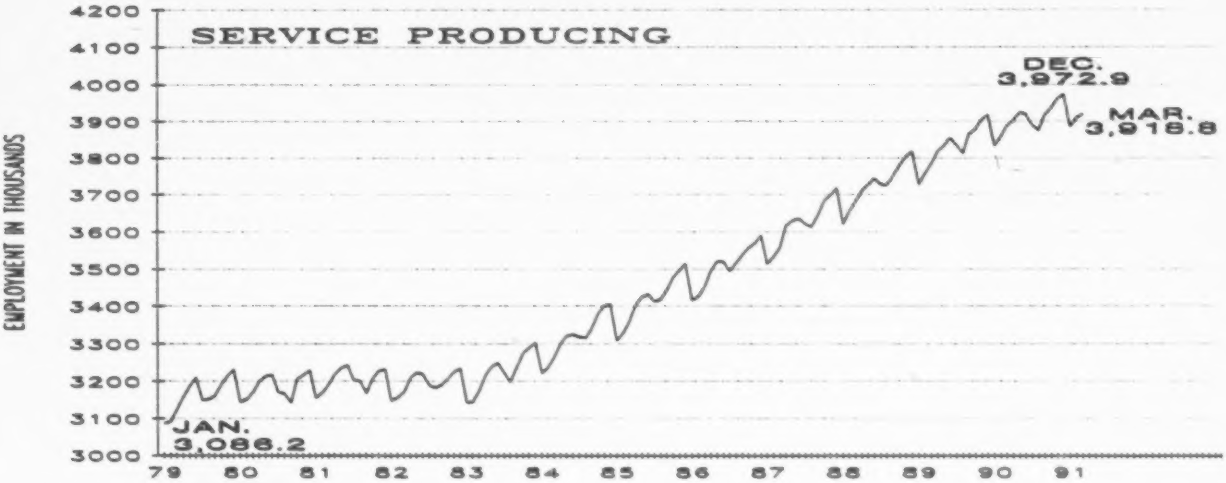
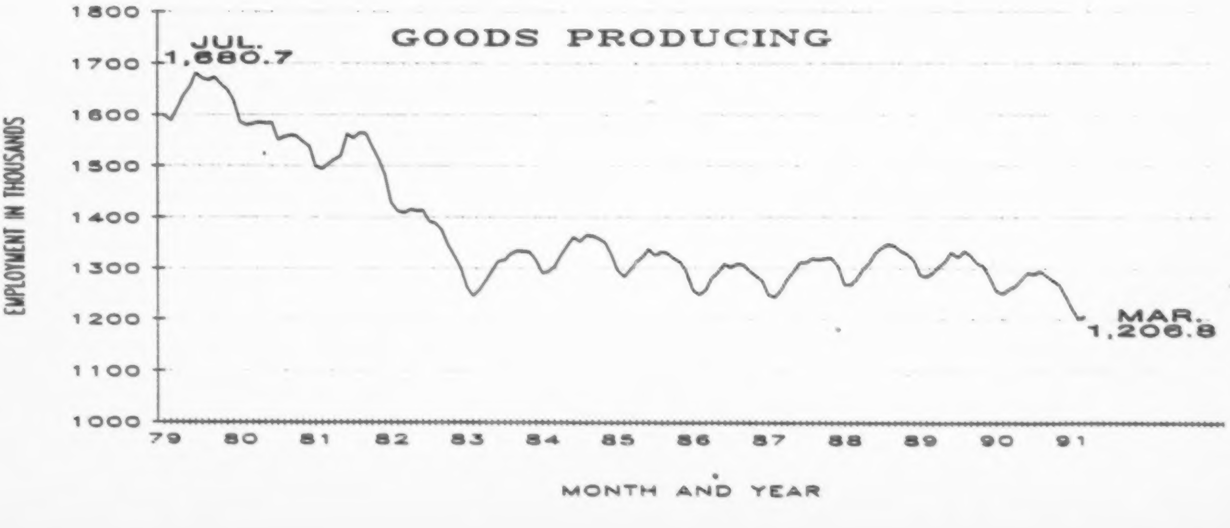
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR. 1991 P/	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990	MAR. 1991 P/	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990	MAR. 1991 P/	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$746.49	$738.26	$730.95	44.7	44.5	44.3	$16.70	$16.59	$16.50
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	509.33	492.32	491.25	44.6	43.3	44.7	11.42	11.37	10.99
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	452.65	449.92	444.57	40.2	40.1	40.6	11.26	11.22	10.95
DURABLE GOODS	488.63	485.80	485.94	41.2	41.1	42.0	11.86	11.82	11.57
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	350.25	347.25	363.77	37.5	37.5	39.8	9.34	9.26	9.14
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	381.00	372.45	363.49	39.4	39.0	39.9	9.67	9.55	9.11
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	480.52	470.61	468.86	41.0	40.5	41.9	11.72	11.62	11.19
PRIMARY METALS	546.81	540.05	561.99	41.3	41.1	42.9	13.24	13.14	13.10
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	454.10	455.51	453.53	40.8	41.0	41.8	11.13	11.11	10.85
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	522.48	516.25	526.01	42.0	41.7	43.4	12.44	12.38	12.12
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	465.55	471.06	457.21	42.4	42.4	42.1	10.98	11.11	10.86
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	579.18	583.20	571.63	42.0	42.2	42.5	13.79	13.82	13.45
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	474.37	475.36	458.38	41.0	41.3	41.0	11.57	11.51	11.18
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	447.92	439.90	419.44	40.1	40.1	39.2	11.17	10.97	10.70
NONDURABLE GOODS	406.89	405.73	389.71	38.9	38.9	38.7	10.46	10.43	10.07
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	436.39	437.58	423.26	39.6	39.6	39.3	11.02	11.05	10.77
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	273.36	285.18	265.86	40.2	42.5	40.1	6.80	6.71	6.63
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	301.99	301.47	304.84	37.1	36.9	38.2	8.14	8.17	7.98
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	238.74	239.42	225.78	34.5	34.8	33.4	6.92	6.88	6.76
PAPER PRODUCTS	491.99	498.95	491.21	41.8	42.5	42.9	11.77	11.74	11.45
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	459.43	448.88	443.51	39.1	38.3	38.6	11.75	11.72	11.49
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	557.61	561.88	546.00	41.8	41.9	42.0	13.34	13.41	13.00
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	773.02	751.89	588.78	46.4	46.1	39.2	16.66	16.31	15.02
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	409.63	404.40	415.95	40.8	40.4	42.1	10.04	10.01	9.88
LEATHER PRODUCTS	267.52	281.62	264.88	36.2	37.3	38.5	7.39	7.55	6.88
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	572.20	577.07	546.63	38.3	38.6	39.9	14.94	14.95	13.70
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	716.96	718.24	687.38	42.1	42.2	42.3	17.03	17.02	16.25

P/ = Preliminary Data

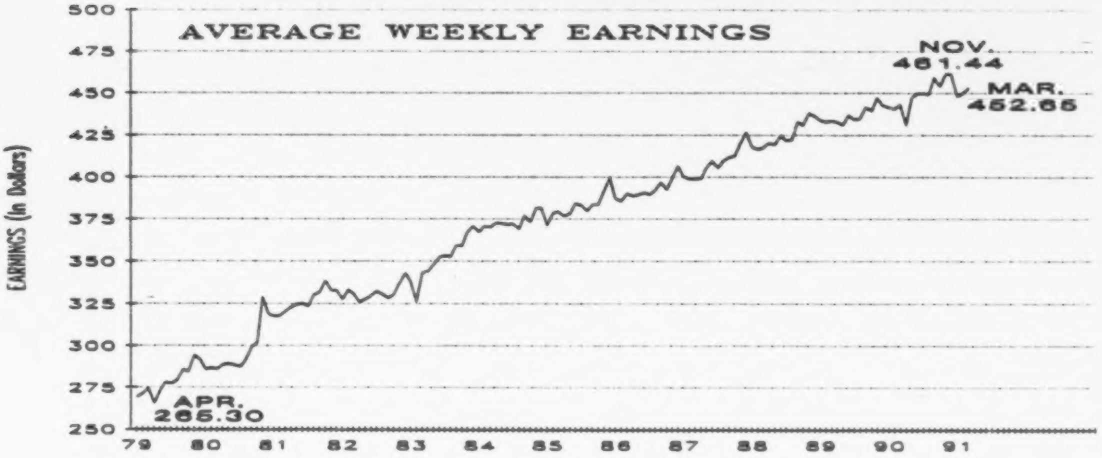
Production Workers' Average Workweek Climbed to 40.2 hours during the middle week of March. This was up one-tenth of an hour from February but remained precariously close to the 40 hour threshold below which more layoffs, rather than shorter workweeks, are made to cut back production. Coupled with a four cent increase in average hourly earnings, the longer average workweek resulted in an increase of $2.73 in average weekly earnings to $452.65.

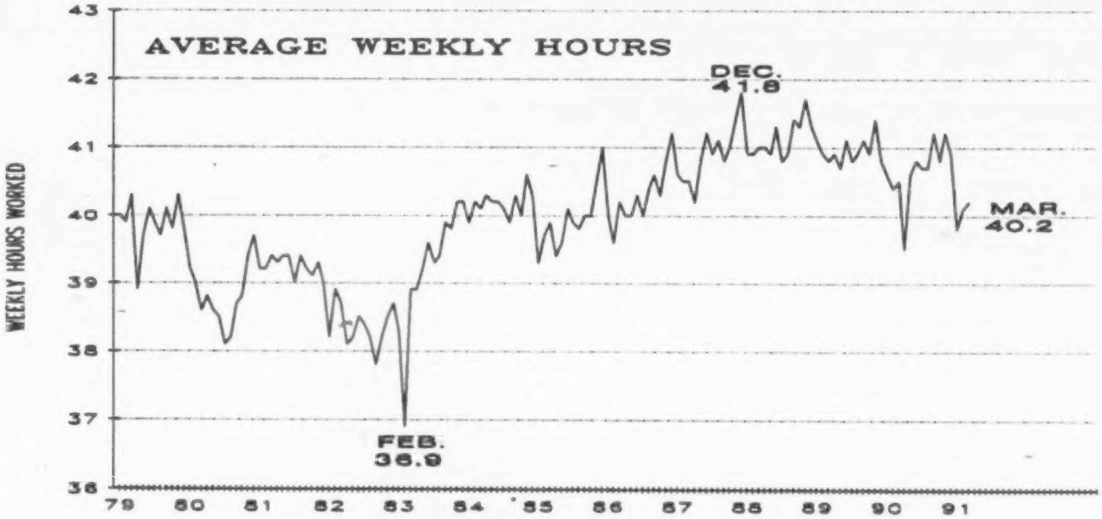
Durable goods production workers averaged 41.2 hours during the middle week of March, up 0.1 of an hour from February. This workweek level is encouraging and a hopeful sign, considering that national durable goods orders fell sharply in March, a drop typical for this stage of the recession.

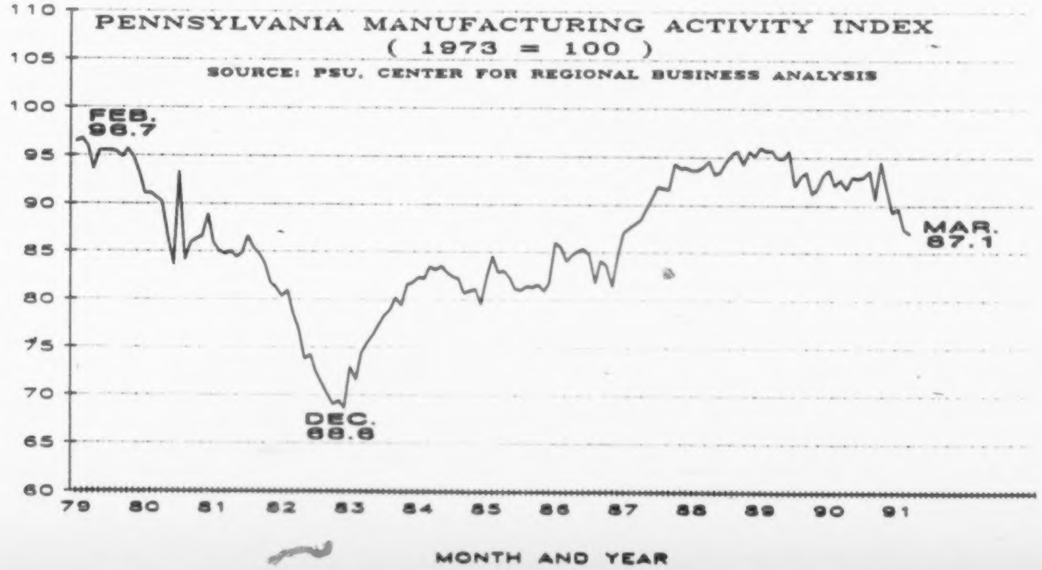
Of the ten durable goods industries, four had longer workweeks in March than in February, three shorter and three the same. Up one-half hour, stone, clay and glass products recorded the largest increase as the result of strength in the purchased glass products and miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals segments. Hopes for a quick recovery in the weak housing market pushed the furniture and fixtures workweek up 0.4 of an hour, but overall weakening caused the workweek in instruments and related products to fall 0.3 of an hour.

Workers in nondurable goods industries put in an average of 38.9 hours in March, the same as in February. The largest losses of hours occurred in the relatively small tobacco and leather industries. Gains of less magnitude in larger industries compensated for these and other losses.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

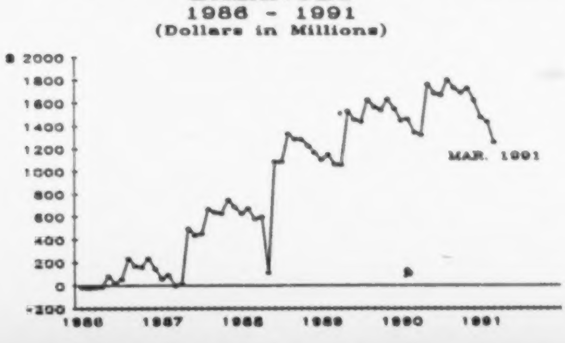
TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAR. 1991	FEB. 1991	MAR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM FEB. 91	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 90
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	109,651	117,972	88,117	-8,321	21,534
Weeks Claimed	993,461	977,334	718,266	16,127	275,195
...Average Weekly Volume	236,538	244,334	163,242	-7,796	73,296
Insured Unemployment Rate	4.9%	5.0%	3.3%	-0.1	1.6
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	48,880	64,252	37,801	-15,372	11,079
Final Payments	11,193	9,639	8,029	1,554	3,164
Weeks Paid	952,117	890,791	716,840	61,326	235,277
Net Benefit Amount	$175,477,451	$164,290,509	$125,308,902	$11,186,942	$50,168,549
Average Check	$184.30	$184.43	$174.81	-$0.13	$9.49

Initial Claims Fell for the Second Month, by 8,321 from February to 109,651 in March. The total remained almost 22,000 above a year ago, marking the twenty-third straight month of over-the-year increases. Weeks claimed rose by 16,127 from February 1991 to 993,461 -- a substantial 275,195 or 38 percent over March 1990. Their average weekly volume, however, fell from February to 236,538 because of the two additional workdays in March as compared with February. This lowered the insured unemployment rate by 0.1 percentage point to 4.9 percent in March, still the highest March insured unemployment rate since 1983 when it was 7.9 percent.

The average check of $184.30 in March dipped 13 cents below February's check amount. However, a 61,326 surge in weeks paid forced net benefits to over $175 million, which was $11 million more than in February 1991 and $50 million above March 1990. This was the highest March net benefit amount since the $218 million in 1983. Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund income for March of $6 million was offset by an $11 million transfer to the General Fund of interest earned on child support payments erroneously kept in the Trust Fund. Cash reserves in the fund were reduced by almost $181 million in March to $1.3 billion, the lowest since April 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



MARCH 1991

Income	$	-5,314,556
Disbursements	$	175,475,733
Cash Reserves	$	1,255,363,896

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

Only Half of Pennsylvania's Counties Recorded Unemployment Rate Decreases

from February. Seven county rates were unchanged and 26 increased in March. Usually, almost all 67 counties record substantial rate reductions as winter loosens its grip on the state's economy. The statewide unadjusted unemployment rate increased by 0.1 of a percentage point from February to March.

Labor force contractions continue to raise questions about the health and direction of Pennsylvania's economy. Over four-fifths of the state's counties had smaller labor forces in March than both a month ago and a year ago. Discouraged workers, those who would like a job but feel that there is nothing for them in the job market, have increased substantially in the last few months.

The largest over-the-month unemployment rate increase, 4.4 percentage points, occurred in tiny Sullivan County where the closing of the county's largest manufacturer threw well over 100 people out of work. Forest County, the only Pennsylvania county smaller than Sullivan, had the steepest rate decline, 2.9 percentage points, as seasonal factors improved the local economy. However, at 12.8 percent, the Forest County rate is still the fourth highest in the state. Huntingdon County, at 14.3 percent, had the highest rate. Chester County, at 4.9 percent, had the state's lowest rate for the eighth consecutive month.

All 67 counties had higher rates this March than last. Sullivan County, up 5.0 percentage points, recorded the largest over-the-year rate gain. Juniata County, where the unemployment rate was already at a high level in March 1990, experienced the smallest increase – 0.5 percentage point.

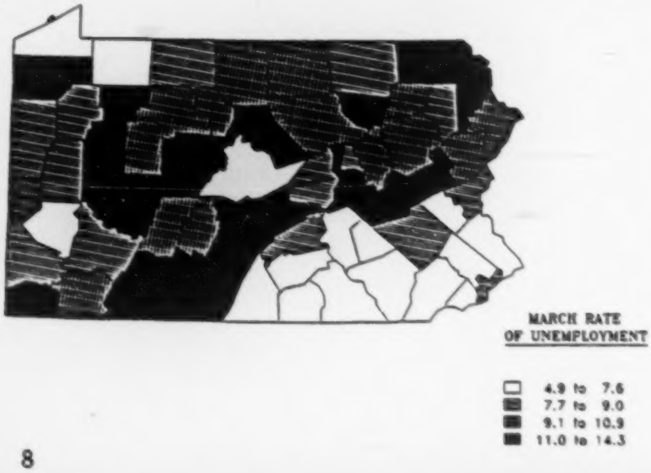


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted)
MARCH 1991

	MARCH 1991 (Prel.)			FEB.	
COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF
Chester	1	4.9	9,700	5.1	-0.2
Cumberland	2	5.0	5,300	5.1	-0.1
Montgomery	3	5.3	20,100	5.3	0.0
Delaware	4	5.5	15,600	5.3	0.2
Allegheny	5	5.7	36,700	5.9	-0.2
Dauphin	5	5.7	7,500	5.6	0.1
Lancaster	7	5.9	13,200	5.6	0.3
Centre	8	6.3	4,200	6.7	-0.4
Warren	9	6.5	1,400	6.6	-0.1
York	10	6.8	12,300	6.3	0.5
Adams	11	6.9	2,700	6.2	0.7
Lehigh	12	6.9	10,200	6.8	0.1
Lebanon	13	7.2	4,600	6.8	0.4
Bucks	14	7.5	22,300	7.4	0.1
Franklin	14	7.5	4,400	7.3	0.2
Erie	16	7.6	10,100	7.7	-0.1
Butler	17	7.7	5,800	8.0	-0.3
Berks	18	7.8	13,400	7.8	0.0
Bradford	18	7.8	2,500	7.6	0.2
Northampton	18	7.8	9,100	7.8	0.0
Washington	21	7.9	7,300	8.1	-0.2
Westmoreland	21	7.9	13,700	8.3	-0.4
Philadelphia	23	8.1	57,900	7.7	0.4
Lackawanna	24	8.2	8,800	8.4	-0.2
Lawrence	25	8.3	3,900	8.2	0.1
Mercer	25	8.3	4,300	1.6	0.7
Montour	27	8.5	700	6.5	2.0
McKean	28	8.6	1,800	8.5	0.1
Venango	29	8.8	2,200	8.5	0.3
Perry	30	8.9	1,900	9.2	-0.3
Snyder	30	8.9	1,700	10.5	-1.6
Union	30	8.9	1,500	8.7	0.2
Luzerne	33	9.1	14,300	9.3	-0.2
Columbia	34	9.5	3,000	10.7	-1.2
Lycoming	35	9.6	5,700	9.9	-0.3
Wyoming	36	9.7	1,300	9.7	0.0
Elk	37	10.0	1,700	9.4	0.6
Tioga	38	10.1	1,900	10.7	-0.6
Blair	39	10.2	6,200	10.2	0.0
Potter	40	10.6	800	10.7	-0.1
Cambria	41	10.7	6,800	10.3	0.4
Pike	41	10.7	1,400	10.6	0.1
Fayette	43	10.8	6,400	11.1	-0.3
Beaver	44	10.9	6,500	11.4	-0.5
Cameron	44	10.9	300	9.9	1.0
Jefferson	44	10.9	2,200	11.0	-0.1
Monroe	44	10.9	5,400	10.5	0.4
Crawford	48	11.0	4,300	10.1	0.9
Schuylkill	48	11.0	7,900	11.0	0.0
Carbon	50	11.1	2,900	10.9	0.2
Armstrong	51	11.2	3,200	11.9	-0.7
Northumberland	51	11.2	5,400	11.3	-0.1
Sullivan	51	11.2	400	6.8	4.4
Susquehanna	54	11.3	2,000	11.5	-0.2
Indiana	55	11.8	4,100	12.1	-0.3
Mifflin	55	11.8	2,600	12.1	-0.3
Somerset	55	11.8	3,900	11.3	0.5
Clarion	58	12.1	2,100	13.4	-1.3
Greene	58	12.1	1,600	12.1	0.0
Bedford	60	12.3	2,700	13.8	-1.5
Fulton	60	12.3	800	13.9	-1.6
Juniata	60	12.3	1,200	14.0	-1.7
Wayne	60	12.3	2,500	12.7	-0.4
Forest	64	12.8	200	15.7	-2.9
Clearfield	65	12.9	4,500	13.3	-0.4
Clinton	66	14.2	2,200	13.8	-1.6
Huntingdon	67	14.3	2,800	14.4	-0.1

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MARCH 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		FEBRUARY 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MARCH 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	8,572.0	6.8	8,158.0	6.5	6,563.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	433.0	7.4	399.0	6.7	309.0	5.2
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	24.5	7.3	23.0	6.8	18.5	5.5
ALTOONA MSA	6.1	9.9	5.6	9.0	4.1	6.6
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	6.3	10.6	6.0	9.9	4.8	7.9
ERIE MSA	9.6	7.2	9.0	6.6	7.4	5.5
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	19.1	5.8	17.6	5.3	13.4	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	10.3	10.4	9.0	9.1	7.4	7.5
LANCASTER MSA	13.5	6.0	12.5	5.5	9.1	3.9
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	162.3	6.7	149.2	6.1	107.1	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	61.5	6.2	57.8	5.8	47.4	4.7
READING MSA	12.7	7.4	12.6	7.2	8.5	4.8
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	32.2	9.4	30.9	8.4	24.8	6.7
SHARON MSA	4.0	7.6	3.6	6.8	2.4	4.6
STATE COLLEGE MSA	4.3	6.4	4.1	6.0	3.6	5.3
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.5	9.2	5.0	8.3	4.1	6.7
YORK MSA	14.6	6.6	13.7	6.1	11.3	5.0

*Preliminary data

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates Increased in all 15 of Pennsylvania's major labor market areas during March. This is contrary to expectations for this time of the year, when outdoor activities normally pick up in most areas of the state. This pickup usually decreases unemployment by providing jobs not only in the construction, services, and agricultural sectors, but also in other segments of the economy, most notably the retail trades. However, the effects of this phenomenon have been minimized by the current recession and resident employment (not seasonally adjusted) actually decreased in every major area over the month. Thus, there was an increase in seasonally adjusted unemployment. Were it not for the fact that many workers or would-be workers left the labor force, these unemployment figures would be even worse.

The highest March seasonally adjusted unemployment rates occurred in the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) and the Johnstown Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), 10.6 percent and 10.4 percent, respectively. Normally, these areas have the highest rates in the state. Both areas in the past were heavily dependent on the primary steel industry and never fully recovered from the last (1981-82) recession. The lowest March unemployment rate, 5.8 percent, was registered in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA. This is not surprising as state capitals are usually not affected by recessions as much as most other areas.

All 15 major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this March than last. The Altoona MSA registered the largest year-to-year gain, 3.3 percentage points, while the State College MSA, up 1.1 percentage points, the smallest.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MARCH 1991 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	132.5	122.4	10.1	7.6
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	105.5	95.2	10.3	9.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	173.1	160.0	13.1	7.6
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	474.1	450.5	23.6	5.0
05	Beaver	59.1	52.6	6.5	10.9
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	139.2	126.0	13.2	9.5
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	233.1	213.0	20.1	8.6
08	Greene, Washington	105.8	96.9	8.9	8.4
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	102.9	91.6	11.3	10.9
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	206.1	182.8	23.3	11.3
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	230.4	209.5	20.8	9.0
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.5	76.5	8.0	9.5
14	Lackawanna	107.2	98.4	8.8	8.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	108.4	96.3	12.1	11.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	229.3	207.1	22.2	9.7
17	Philadelphia	719.2	661.3	57.9	8.1
18	Bucks	297.9	275.6	22.3	7.5
19	Montgomery	380.0	359.9	20.1	5.3
20	Delaware	284.5	268.9	15.6	5.5
21	Chester	195.8	186.2	9.7	4.9
22	Lehigh, Northampton	265.8	246.5	19.3	7.3
23	Berks	172.2	158.7	13.4	7.8
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	334.3	313.8	20.5	6.1
25	Lancaster	222.1	208.9	13.2	5.9
26	York	181.1	168.8	12.3	6.8
27	Adams, Franklin	98.2	91.1	7.1	7.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	98.9	90.7	8.2	8.3
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.0	49.9	6.1	10.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5797.0**	**5359.0**	**438.0**	**7.6**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

EXTENDED BENEFITS PROGRAM "ON" IN EIGHT STATES

As of April 27, 1991, eight states -- the largest number since 1983 -- plus Puerto Rico are on extended benefits. The states are Alaska, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia. The extended benefits program, begun in 1971, provides up to 13 weeks of additional benefits beyond regular unemployment compensation benefits, with the cost shared with the federal government. The extended benefits program triggers "on" in a state whenever certain criteria are met concerning an insured unemployment rate (IUR) calculation based on a 13-week moving average of unemployment claims. Extended benefits begins when this state IUR average reaches 5.0 percent and is also at least 20 percent higher than the average of the corresponding 13-week averages of the last two years. In addition, 38 states including Pennsylvania have adopted an optional trigger which starts the program when the 13-week average IUR reaches 6.0 percent regardless of the 20 percent rule.

Pennsylvania's 13-week average rate reached a high this year of 4.92 percent on March 30 and has begun to fall. It is not expected to rise for the remainder of the year to the 5.0 percent level required to trigger "on" the extended benefits program.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6845-1A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: June 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S
LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

MAY 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

INSIDE

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- **Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in May, as the statewide rate of unemployment rose to 7.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 7.1 percent in April.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 24,500 in May to a total of 5,165,400. They were about 37,500 below their level of May 1990.**

In April 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries fell to $451.27, as a 0.2 hour drop from March in the average workweek offset a three cent gain in average hourly pay.**
- **The total number of initial claims rose from March. Weeks claimed in March also rose, but their average weekly volume dropped by about 4,000.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in all but one of Pennsylvania's sixty-seven counties.**
- **Twelve of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in March .**

Special Interest Topic: Short Time Compensation

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties Served**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

Unemployment in Pennsylvania Moved Higher **in May as optimistic job seekers swelled the state's labor force to another all time high.** Ironically, more people sought work in May, and left current jobs to look for work, even though fewer jobs were available.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show May's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 36,000 to 459,000. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment jumped to a recession high of 7.7 percent in May from 7.1 percent in April. Pennsylvania's rate is now up substantially in four out of five months during 1991 accumulating two full percentage points above December's 5.7 percent reading. The rate was 5.0 percent in May 1990, which means an over 50 percent jump in the rate of unemployment in just one year.

Most of May's increase was due to a large influx of entrants to the labor force, many of whom did not find jobs by the mid-week of May. A sizeable increase also occurred in the number of workers who voluntarily left their jobs. But they were nearly offset by a decline in the number of unemployed job losers over the month.

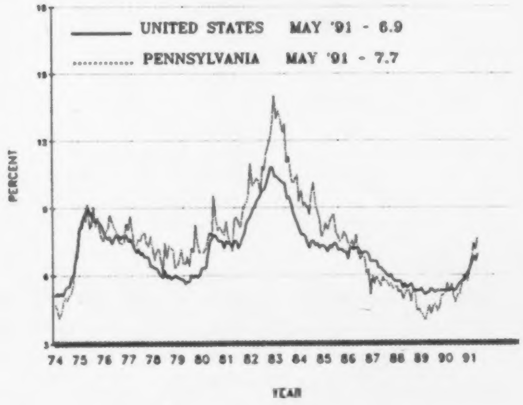
TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	MAY 1991	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,969	5,960	5,920	9	49
Employment	5,510	5,537	5,622	-27	-112
Unemployment	459	423	298	36	161
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.7	7.1	5.0	0.6	2.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,938	5,911	5,889	27	49
Employment	5,491	5,507	5,604	-16	-113
Unemployment	447	404	285	43	162
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.5	6.8	4.8	0.7	2.7

May's sizeable influx of entrants carried the state's labor force to another record high, after setting a high the previous month. The recent sharp increases in the labor force reflect considerable optimism among workers toward Pennsylvania's economy and potential job availability. This is echoed in the May increase in voluntary job leavers. Workers are generally much more cautious about quitting jobs during recession.

Many entrants, however, were not accommodated in May as employment, seasonally adjusted, fell 27,000 to 5,510,000. This was 112,000 below the year-earlier level and 165,000 below the all-time high of March 1989. These losses are mild when compared to past recessions which saw employment losses of three to four hundred thousand.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	MAY 1991 AP/	APR. 1991 P/	MAR. 1991	APR. 1990	NET CHANGE TO APR. 1991 FROM: MAR. 1991	APR. 1990
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,165.4	5,140.9	5,123.0	5,167.0	17.9	-26.1
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,219.4	1,211.9	1,204.1	1,264.6	7.8	-52.7
MINING	26.7	26.3	25.9	27.5	0.4	-1.2
CONSTRUCTION	221.6	213.4	203.5	220.2	9.9	-6.8
MANUFACTURING	971.1	972.2	974.7	1,016.9	-2.5	-44.7
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	544.3	543.6	545.0	577.2	-1.4	-33.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		28.3	28.3	31.4	0.0	-3.1
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		17.9	18.0	20.0	-0.1	-2.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		44.1	43.9	46.5	0.2	-2.4
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		82.8	82.9	89.4	-0.1	-6.6
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		83.4	84.0	88.7	-0.6	-5.3
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		102.4	103.0	108.1	-0.6	-5.7
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		77.0	77.1	80.4	-0.1	-3.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		49.7	49.4	52.8	0.3	-3.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		38.0	38.5	39.3	-0.5	-1.3
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.0	19.9	20.6	0.1	-0.6
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	426.8	428.6	429.7	439.7	-1.1	-11.1
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		86.5	87.3	86.8	-0.8	-0.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.5	26.5	28.5	0.0	-2.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		66.8	67.2	71.9	-0.4	-5.1
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		38.9	39.1	40.1	-0.2	-1.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.6	84.6	85.6	0.0	-1.0
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		62.3	62.3	62.1	0.0	0.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		11.5	11.4	11.1	0.1	0.4
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.8	41.7	42.7	0.1	-0.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		8.6	8.5	9.8	0.1	-1.2
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,940.2	3,928.5	3,918.4	3,901.3	10.1	27.2
TRANSPORTATION	164.6	163.8	163.0	160.2	0.8	3.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	104.6	104.4	104.5	104.5	-0.1	-0.1
COMMUNICATIONS		51.2	51.0	49.7	0.2	1.5
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.2	53.5	54.8	-0.3	-1.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	273.4	272.9	273.6	276.5	-0.7	-3.6
RETAIL TRADE	896.9	893.3	891.8	890.5	1.5	2.8
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		115.8	117.5	115.5	-1.7	0.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	301.7	299.6	298.6	298.4	1.0	1.2
FINANCE		140.6	140.5	142.2	0.1	-1.6
INSURANCE		117.4	117.4	115.6	0.0	1.8
REAL ESTATE		41.6	40.7	40.6	0.9	1.0
SERVICES	1,483.4	1,476.9	1,467.9	1,443.7	9.0	33.2
BUSINESS SERVICES		208.4	209.7	207.1	-1.3	1.3
HEALTH SERVICES		484.3	482.8	468.1	1.5	16.2
HOSPITALS		260.3	259.9	251.5	0.4	8.8
LEGAL SERVICES		42.8	42.7	41.4	0.1	1.4
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		171.4	171.8	167.2	-0.4	4.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		108.1	107.8	102.5	0.3	5.6
OTHER SERVICES		461.9	453.1	457.4	8.8	4.5
GOVERNMENT	715.6	717.6	719.0	727.5	-1.4	-9.9
FEDERAL		135.7	135.7	147.3	0.0	-11.6
STATE		160.3	160.6	160.5	-0.3	-0.2
LOCAL		421.6	422.7	419.7	-1.1	1.9
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	5.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	-0.6

AP/= Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.

P/= Preliminary data

Jobs Climbed for the Third Month in May, according to advanced preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania advanced by 24,500 from April to 5,165,400 in May, but were still 37,500 under the year-ago level.

Goods-producing jobs rose from April by 7,500 to 1,219,400 as gains in construction, mining and durable goods manufacturing were partly offset by losses in nondurables; all these divisions shared in the sector's 58,800 loss from May 1990, especially hard goods lines. Service-producing jobs increased by 11,700 from April 1991 and 17,100 from May 1990 to 3,940,200 this May. April's rise in this sector was tempered by the exclusion of 5,000 persons involved in a labor dispute in retail trade.

Pennsylvania's Employers Provided 5,140,900 Jobs in April, an increase of 17,900 from March. While the March - to - April gain in nonagricultural wage and salary jobs looks good at first glance, it represents only 30 percent of the normal seasonal gain. Both the goods-producing and the service-producing sectors failed to provide their normal share of new April jobs. Goods-producing industries added only about 40 percent of their typical job gain while the service-producing segment added about one-fourth of its expected new jobs. It is quite obvious that the recession has yet to loosen its grip on Pennsylvania's economy. Reflecting this fact, the April job count was down 26,100 from April 1990.

The monthly non-farm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing jobs, at 1,211,900 in April, were up 7,800 on the strength of a 9,900 increase in construction jobs. Construction's gain, however, represented only about two-thirds of what is usually the strongest monthly advance of the year. Tightness in the banking industry and mortgage loans continues to restrict construction activity. An increase of 400 mining jobs from March also contributed to the overall goods-producing upswing, but a loss of 2,500 manufacturing jobs, when a gain of that number is expected, reduced the net growth. Compared to April 1990, this year's goods-producing job count is down 52,700.

Manufacturing jobs were estimated at a record low of 972,200 in April. Both durable and nondurable goods industries contributed to the downturn. A substantial upturn in durable goods jobs is normal in April while a small loss is the norm for nondurables. A large portion of the durable goods loss was centered in industries normally associated with capital goods. As the recession stretches on with its incipient shrinking of the bottom line, many firms are unwilling or unable to make further capital expenditures. This translates directly into job losses for durable goods producers. Factory jobs were down 44,700 over the year; three-fourths of the loss was in durable goods.

Service-producing industries provided 3,928,500 jobs in April, up 10,100 from March. While this increase was not as great as expected, it still placed the job level at the highest April ever. The service industry, up 9,000 to an all-time high, was the big gainer despite adding only half its normal new jobs. Reflecting the problems induced by the current recession, business services lost 1,300 jobs from March. Also, consumers continued to avoid or limit spending, leading to a drop of 700 wholesale trade jobs and a relatively small gain of 1,500 retail trade jobs. Department stores, which lost 1,600 jobs over the month, continue to be especially hard hit. Compared to April 1990, this April's service-producing job level is up 27,200. This represents a greatly reduced rate of growth due to dismal performances from wholesale and retail trades.

EMPLOYERS

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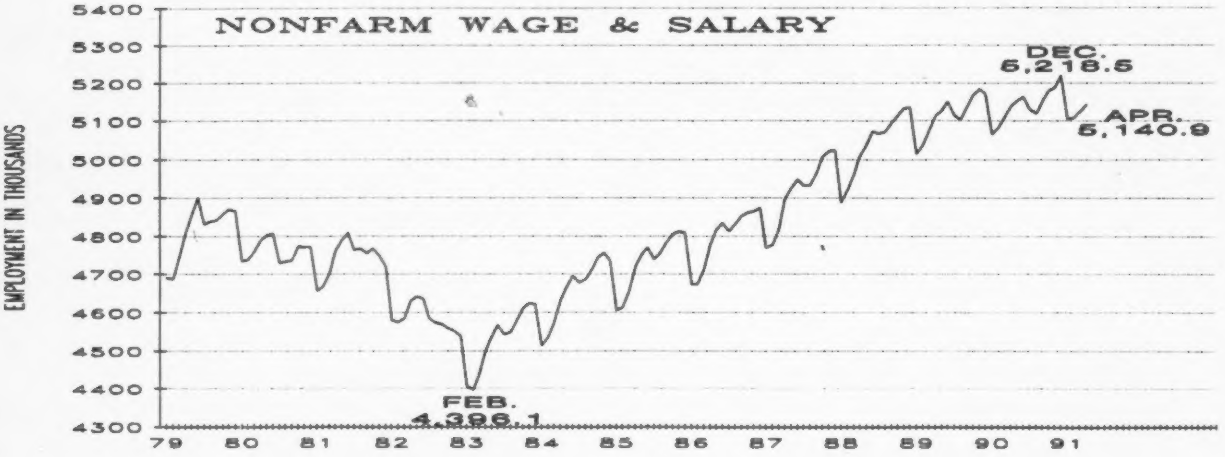
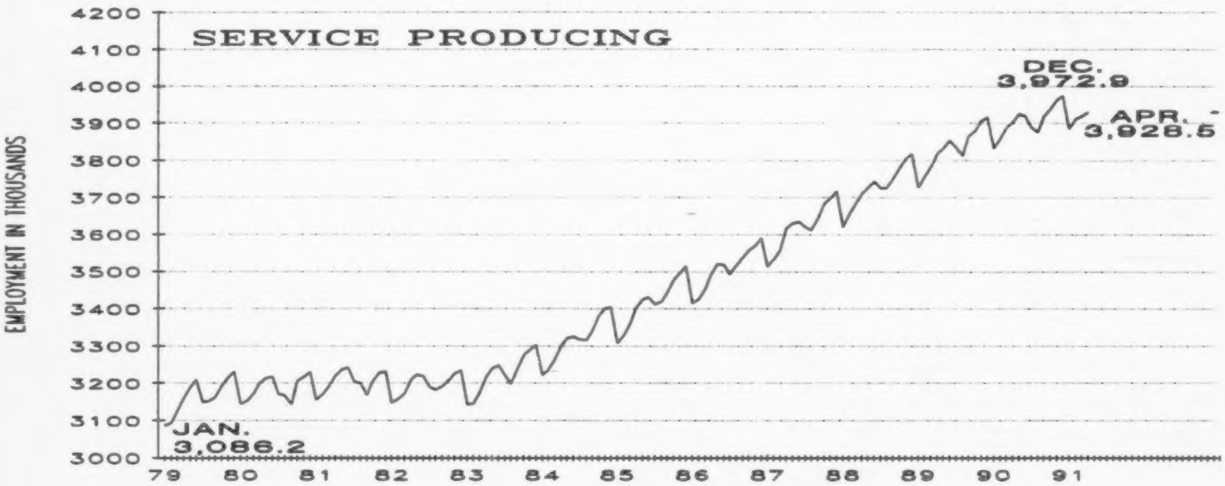
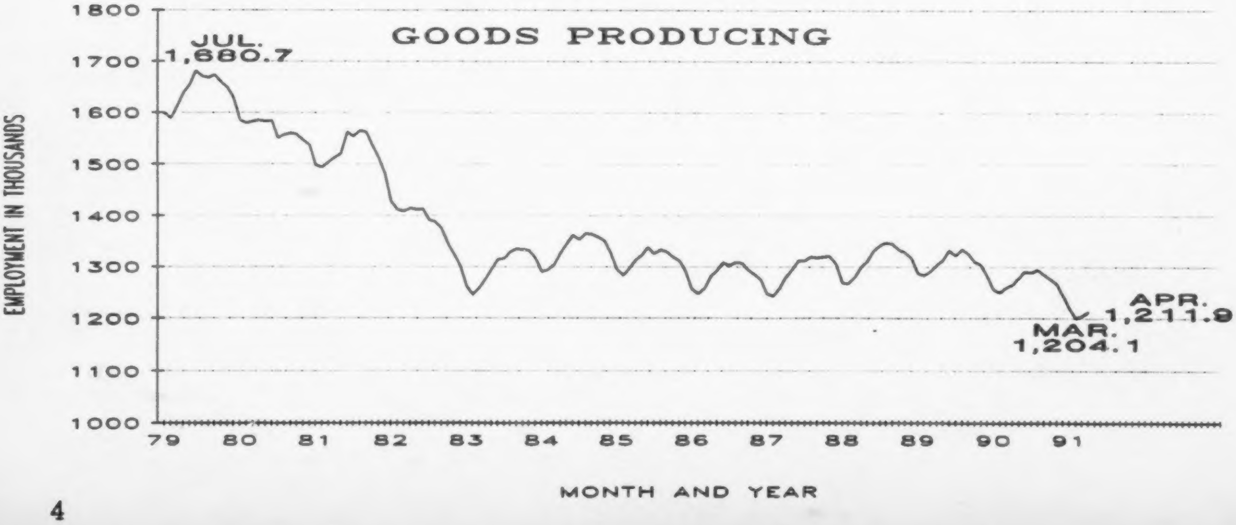
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS APR. 1991 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAR. 1991	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS APR. 1990	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS APR. 1991 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAR. 1991	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS APR. 1990	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS APR. 1991 P/	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAR. 1991	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS APR. 1990
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$712.97	$740.81	$709.49	43.5	44.6	43.5	$16.39	$16.61	$16.31
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	525.10	509.33	487.45	45.9	44.6	43.6	11.44	11.42	11.18
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	451.27	452.33	433.42	39.9	40.1	39.8	11.31	11.28	10.89
DURABLE GOODS	488.35	489.50	470.68	40.9	41.1	41.0	11.94	11.91	11.48
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	365.37	350.25	353.47	38.5	37.5	38.8	9.49	9.34	9.11
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	380.60	379.25	345.04	39.4	39.3	38.0	9.66	9.65	9.08
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	489.98	480.52	481.37	41.7	41.0	42.3	11.75	11.72	11.38
PRIMARY METALS	544.59	551.56	550.67	40.4	41.1	42.1	13.48	13.42	13.08
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	454.72	453.29	435.51	40.6	40.8	40.4	11.20	11.11	10.78
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	515.43	522.91	497.06	41.4	41.9	41.7	12.45	12.48	11.92
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	462.73	471.49	455.82	41.5	42.4	42.6	11.15	11.12	10.70
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	574.75	578.76	530.27	41.8	42.0	39.9	13.75	13.78	13.29
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	479.16	473.55	442.00	41.2	41.0	40.0	11.63	11.55	11.05
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	453.29	446.80	402.82	40.4	40.0	38.4	11.22	11.17	10.49
NONDURABLE GOODS	407.01	406.89	384.29	38.8	38.9	38.2	10.49	10.46	10.06
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	439.31	436.79	423.65	39.4	39.6	39.3	11.15	11.03	10.78
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	274.04	273.36	249.38	40.3	40.2	37.9	6.80	6.80	6.58
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	308.01	301.99	298.65	37.7	37.1	37.9	8.17	8.14	7.88
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	242.90	239.43	223.09	34.7	34.6	33.1	7.00	6.92	6.74
PAPER PRODUCTS	501.34	496.10	492.35	42.2	41.9	43.0	11.88	11.84	11.45
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	440.02	457.47	434.32	37.9	39.0	37.8	11.61	11.73	11.49
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	559.28	558.95	538.61	41.8	41.9	41.4	13.38	13.34	13.01
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	734.40	772.16	655.98	45.7	46.6	43.5	16.07	16.57	15.08
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	409.65	410.64	379.37	40.6	40.9	39.6	10.09	10.04	9.58
LEATHER PRODUCTS	283.32	276.01	260.52	36.7	36.9	38.2	7.72	7.48	6.82
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	581.74	575.23	560.44	38.5	38.4	40.7	15.11	14.98	13.77
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	729.31	715.70	682.02	42.6	42.1	42.1	17.12	17.00	16.20

P/ = Preliminary Data

Production Workers in Pennsylvania's Factories Averaged Less Than 40 Hours during the middle week of April. This is the second month of a sub-forty hour average workweek in 1991, since that of January. At 39.9 hours, the April average workweek was down 0.2 of an hour from March.

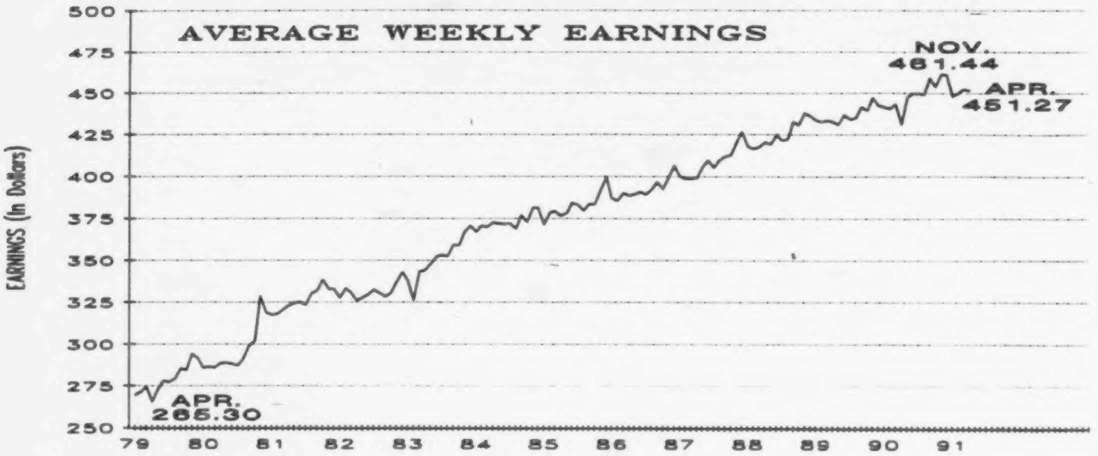
Despite this drop, workweeks and jobs have been holding up relatively well compared with the last four recessions when average factory workweeks fell below 39 hours and jobs fell substantially.

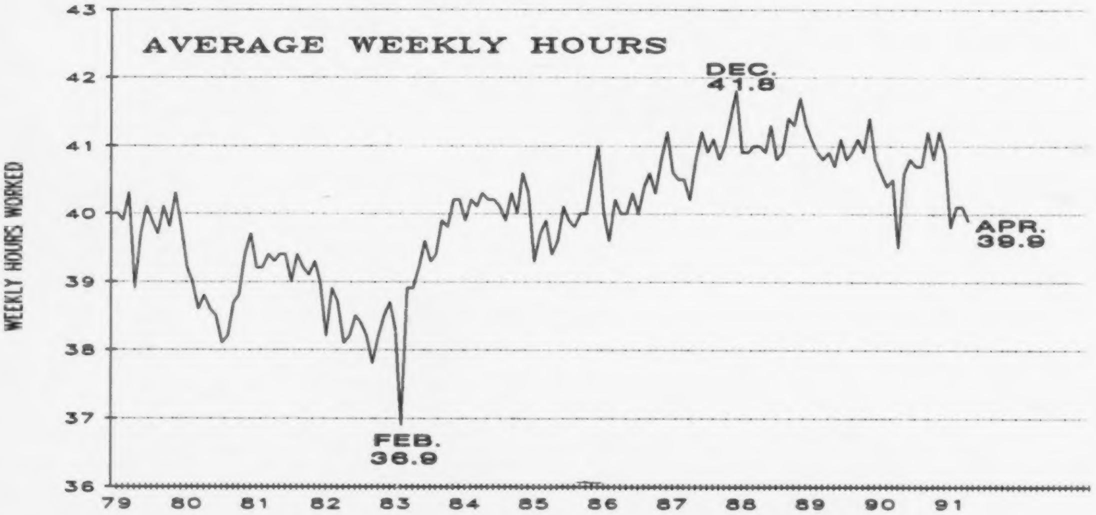
As the net result of the shorter workweek and 3-cent rise in average hourly earnings, April's average weekly earnings of $451.27 in manufacturing dropped $1.06 from March, but were $17.85 higher than a year earlier.

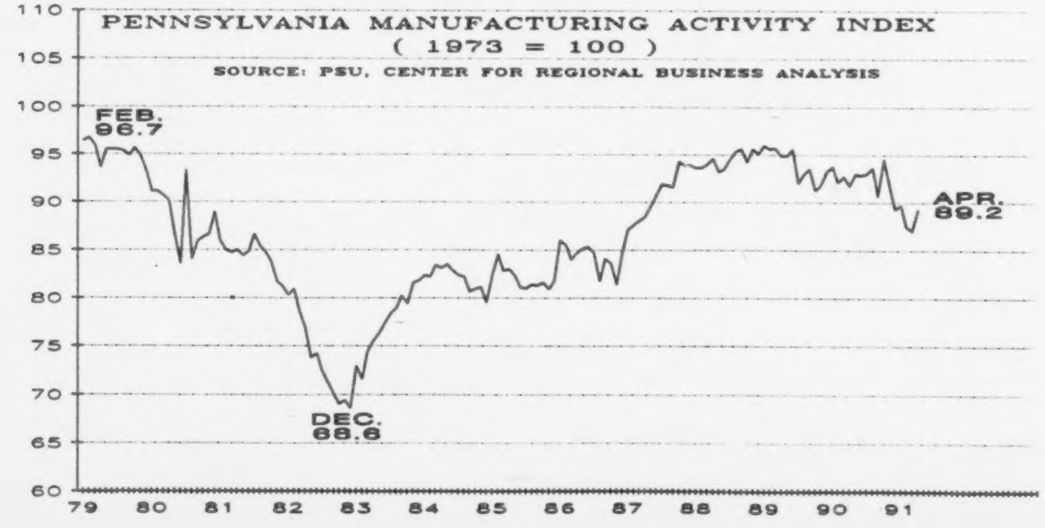
Five of the ten durable goods industries worked shorter workweeks in April than in March. They are generally more involved with capital goods than the five which had longer April workweeks. Capital goods producers have been hard hit in recent weeks because many firms are unable or unwilling to further invest when profits are down. The largest loss, 0.9 of an hour, was in electric and electronic machinery. The largest gain, 1.0 hour, was in the lumber and wood products industry as anticipation of demand for new housing increased as interest rates dropped.

Six of the ten nondurable goods industries worked shorter average April workweeks than for March. The sharpest decrease in hours, 1.1 hours, occurred in printing and publishing as commercial printers lost customers to the bite of the recession. Textiles, up 0.6 of an hour, recorded the largest over-the-month gain in its workweek.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

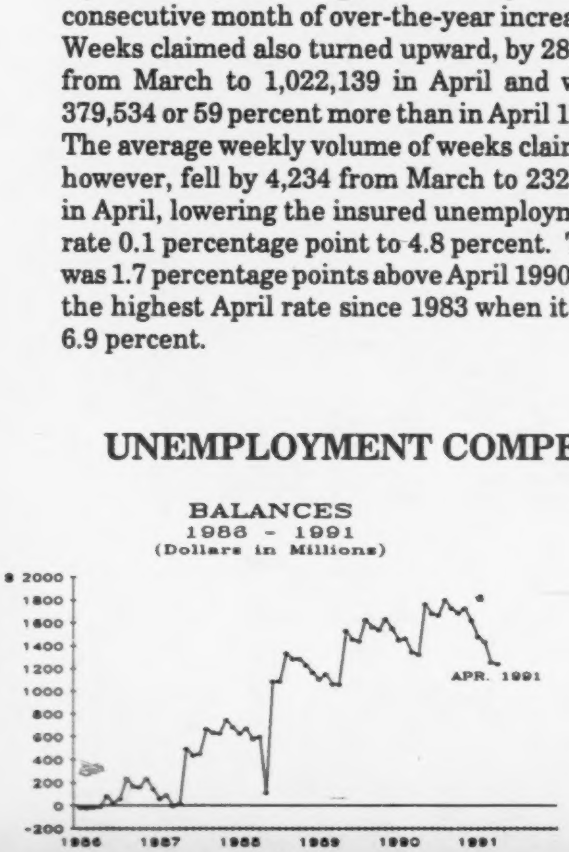
	APR. 1991	MAR. 1991	APR. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAR. 91	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 90
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	115,010	109,651	88,941	5,359	26,069
Weeks Claimed	1,022,139	993,461	642,605	28,678	379,534
...Average Weekly Volume	232,304	236,538	153,001	-4,234	79,303
Insured Unemployment Rate	4.8%	4.9%	3.1%	-0.1	1.7
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	43,468	48,880	31,626	-5,412	11,842
Final Payments	12,952	11,193	8,594	1,759	4,358
Weeks Paid	865,439	952,117	571,308	-86,678	294,131
Net Benefit Amount	$159,253,263	$175,477,451	$98,923,379	-$16,224,188	$60,329,884
Average Check	$184.01	$184.30	$173.15	-$0.29	$10.86

Initial Claims Rose in April by 5,359, following two months of decline. The increase reflected mainly the 22 workdays this April compared with 21 in March. The 115,010 April total was 26,000 above that of April 1990, marking the twenty-fourth consecutive month of over-the-year increases. Weeks claimed also turned upward, by 28,678 from March to 1,022,139 in April and were 379,534 or 59 percent more than in April 1990. The average weekly volume of weeks claimed, however, fell by 4,234 from March to 232,304 in April, lowering the insured unemployment rate 0.1 percentage point to 4.8 percent. This was 1.7 percentage points above April 1990 and the highest April rate since 1983 when it was 6.9 percent.

The average check was down 29 cents from March, the second successive monthly drop. Weeks paid declined by 86,678 or 9 percent, the steepest month-to-month drop in seven months. The lower average check and the dip in weeks paid resulted in a $16 million drop in the net benefit amount from March. The $159 million benefit total this April, however, was $60 million more than a year ago. Income of $145 million to the Unemployment Trust Fund during April, although highest for April in five years, was not enough to offset disbursements. As a result, cash reserves in the fund slipped to $1.2 billion at the end of April, $81 million lower than a year before.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)



APRIL 1991		
Income	$	145,012,959
Disbursements	$	159,245,522
Cash Reserves	$	1,241,131,333

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

Sixty-six of Pennsylvania's 67 Counties had Lower Unemployment Rates in April than in March. Only Mifflin County, up 0.6 percentage point to 12.5 percent due to temporary manufacturing shutdowns, had a higher April rate. Although county unemployment rates (unadjusted for seasonality) are usually lower in April than in March, the volume of these rate decreases significantly exceeded the seasonal norm. Reflecting this fact, the statewide seasonally adjusted rate was down 0.3 percentage point over the month, indicating a greater than seasonal decrease and a potential bottoming of the current recession.

Chester County, down 0.6 percentage point to 4.2 percent, had the lowest county rate for the ninth straight month. Clinton County, down 1.4 percentage points to 12.7 percent, replaced Huntingdon as the county with the highest. Wayne County had the largest over-the-month rate decrease -- 2.8 percentage points. Both agriculture and the resort industry, important in Wayne County's economy, historically pick up in April.

Generally, the counties east of the Susquehanna River and its north branch have fared better than those to the west. Twenty-six of the highest 35 April unemployment rates, including 10 of the highest 11, were in counties to the west this line.

All counties except Juniata and Clarion had higher April rates in 1991 than in 1990. Juniata County, at 11.6 percent, was down 2.1 percentage points as the result of gains in both the goods-producing and service-producing sectors. Clarion County recorded a rate decrease of 0.4 percentage point to 9.6 percent.

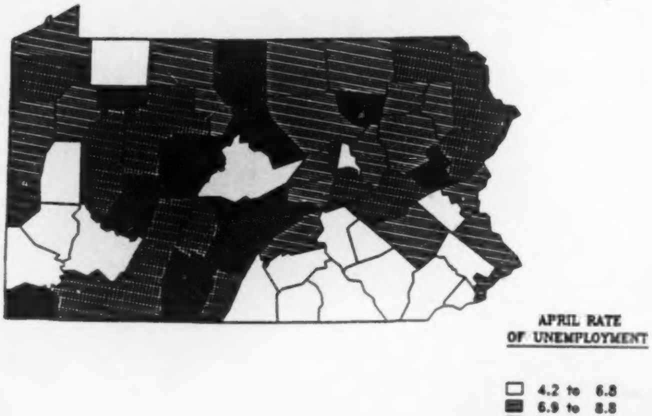


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted)
APRIL 1991

COUNTY	APRIL 1991 (Prel.)			MAR.	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF
Chester	1	4.2	8,400	4.8	-0.6
Cumberland	2	4.5	4,900	5.0	-0.5
Montgomery	3	4.8	18,500	5.3	-0.5
Allegheny	4	5.1	33,300	5.7	-0.6
Delaware	4	5.1	14,700	5.4	-0.3
Lancaster	4	5.1	11,700	5.9	-0.8
Adams	7	5.5	2,200	7.1	-1.6
Dauphin	7	5.5	7,400	5.7	-0.2
Montour	9	5.8	500	8.5	-2.7
Centre	10	6.0	4,100	6.3	-0.3
York	11	6.4	11,900	6.8	-0.4
Butler	12	6.5	5,000	7.7	-1.2
Lehigh	12	6.5	9,900	6.9	-0.4
Lebanon	14	6.6	4,300	7.2	-0.6
Warren	14	6.6	1,500	6.8	-0.2
Franklin	16	6.8	4,100	7.6	-0.8
Washington	16	6.8	6,400	7.9	-1.1
Westmoreland	16	6.8	12,000	7.9	-1.1
Bucks	19	6.9	20,900	7.5	-0.6
Erie	19	6.9	9,400	7.7	-0.8
Northampton	19	6.9	8,200	7.7	-0.8
Bradford	22	7.0	2,200	7.9	-0.9
Berks	23	7.2	12,700	7.8	-0.6
Snyder	24	7.4	1,400	9.1	-1.7
Lawrence	25	7.5	3,600	8.2	-0.7
Mercer	26	7.6	4,000	8.3	-0.7
Venango	26	7.6	1,900	8.8	-1.2
Lackawanna	28	7.8	8,600	8.2	-0.4
Philadelphia	28	7.8	57,400	8.0	-0.2
Wyoming	28	7.8	1,000	9.7	-1.9
Perry	31	7.9	1,700	8.8	-0.9
Luzerne	32	8.1	13,000	9.1	-1.0
McKean	33	8.2	1,700	8.5	-0.3
Union	33	8.2	1,400	9.1	-0.9
Cameron	35	8.5	200	11.1	-2.6
Lycoming	36	8.6	5,200	9.6	-1.0
Tioga	36	8.6	1,700	10.3	-1.7
Columbia	38	8.7	2,800	9.6	-0.9
Beaver	39	9.0	5,400	10.9	-1.9
Blair	39	9.0	5,600	10.3	-1.3
Cambria	41	9.1	5,900	10.7	-1.6
Crawford	42	9.4	3,800	11.0	-1.6
Somerset	42	9.4	3,100	11.9	-2.5
Pike	44	9.5	1,200	10.6	-1.1
Clarion	45	9.6	1,700	12.1	-2.5
Elk	45	9.6	1,700	10.0	-0.4
Jefferson	45	9.6	1,900	10.9	-1.3
Monroe	45	9.6	4,900	10.9	-1.3
Northumberland	45	9.6	4,700	11.2	-1.6
Schuylkill	50	9.7	7,000	11.0	-1.3
Wayne	50	9.7	2,000	12.5	-2.8
Armstrong	52	9.8	2,800	11.2	-1.4
Fayette	52	9.8	5,900	10.8	-1.0
Fulton	52	9.8	600	12.3	-2.5
Susquehanna	52	9.8	1,800	11.4	-1.6
Carbon	56	10.0	2,600	11.3	-1.3
Bedford	57	10.1	2,300	12.4	-2.3
Potter	57	10.1	800	10.8	-0.7
Indiana	59	10.6	3,800	11.8	-1.2
Greene	60	10.7	1,400	12.1	-1.4
Forest	61	10.8	200	12.7	-1.9
Sullivan	62	11.0	400	11.2	-0.2
Juniata	63	11.6	1,200	12.5	-0.9
Clearfield	64	11.8	4,100	13.0	-1.2
Huntingdon	65	12.5	2,500	14.2	-1.7
Mifflin	65	12.5	2,800	11.9	0.6
Clinton	67	12.7	2,000	14.1	-1.4

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	APRIL 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MARCH 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		APRIL 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	8,274.0	6.6	8,572.0	6.8	6,691.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	423.0	7.1	433.0	7.4	335.0	5.6
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	23.9	7.0	24.6	7.3	19.5	5.8
ALTOONA MSA	5.9	9.4	6.3	10.2	4.9	7.8
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.8	9.6	6.3	10.5	5.1	8.4
ERIE MSA	9.5	7.0	9.7	7.2	7.5	5.6
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	19.6	5.8	19.2	5.8	14.5	4.4
JOHNSTOWN MSA	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.5	8.2	8.3
LANCASTER MSA	12.8	5.6	13.4	5.9	9.4	4.1
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	156.8	6.4	157.9	6.5	116.3	4.7
PITTSBURGH PMSA	59.1	5.9	61.4	6.2	50.9	5.1
READING MSA	12.5	7.1	12.7	7.4	9.1	5.1
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	31.4	8.5	32.3	8.9	25.8	7.0
SHARON MSA	4.1	7.8	4.0	7.6	3.5	6.7
STATE COLLEGE MSA	4.5	6.6	4.3	6.4	3.7	5.4
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.2	8.6	5.5	9.2	4.5	7.4
YORK MSA	14.6	6.4	14.7	6.6	11.7	5.2

*Preliminary data

Twelve of Pennsylvania's 15 Major Labor Market Areas had Lower Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rates in April than in March. Only the Sharon and State College Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), each up 0.2 of a percentage point, had higher April rates. In both areas, the local economy was unable to create enough new jobs to absorb all labor force entrants.

The highest seasonally adjusted April rates were 9.8 percent in the Johnstown MSA and 9.6 percent in the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). These two areas continue to suffer the lingering effects of the 1981-82 recession which crippled the primary steel industry; until their economies are able to further diversify, they will continue to experience high unemployment rates. The lowest April rate was 5.6 percent in the Lancaster MSA, which historically has one of the lowest unemployment rates in the state as the result of a very robust and diversified economy. The Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA, anchored by the state capital, had the second lowest rate at 5.8 percent.

Once again, all 15 major labor market areas had higher unemployment rates in April than they did one year earlier. The Reading MSA, up 2.0 percentage points to 7.1 percent, recorded the largest over-the-year increase, while the Pittsburgh PMSA, which made significant progress in its attempt to diversify after the last recession, had the lowest year-to-year gain--up 0.8 percentage point to 5.9 percent.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
APRIL 1991 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	135.1	125.7	9.4	6.9
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.0	98.9	9.1	8.5
03	City of Pittsburgh	172.5	163.9	8.7	5.0
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	486.2	461.5	24.7	5.1
05	Beaver	59.6	54.2	5.4	9.0
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	141.2	129.6	11.6	8.2
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.1	218.2	17.8	7.6
08	Greene, Washington	107.2	99.4	7.8	7.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	104.5	94.0	10.5	10.1
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	207.9	188.0	19.9	9.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	235.4	215.8	19.7	8.4
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.1	79.0	7.1	8.2
14	Lackawanna	109.7	101.1	8.6	7.8
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.3	99.6	10.7	9.7
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	232.7	212.7	20.0	8.6
17	Philadelphia	736.9	679.5	57.4	7.8
18	Bucks	304.1	283.2	20.9	6.9
19	Montgomery	388.3	369.8	18.5	4.8
20	Delaware	291.0	276.3	14.7	5.1
21	Chester	199.7	191.3	8.4	4.2
22	Lehigh, Northampton	271.1	253.0	18.1	6.7
23	Berks	176.4	163.7	12.7	7.2
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	341.3	321.8	19.5	5.7
25	Lancaster	227.8	216.1	11.7	5.1
26	York	184.7	172.8	11.9	6.4
27	Adams, Franklin	99.8	93.6	6.3	6.3
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.4	92.8	7.6	7.6
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.9	51.8	5.2	9.1
PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL		**5911.0**	**5507.0**	**404.0**	**6.8**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

SHORT TIME COMPENSATION/WORKSHARING

Short time compensation (STC), also known as worksharing, is a voluntary program which offers an alternative to layoffs for employers who experience temporary declines in business activity. Under STC, an employer forced to reduce costs can opt to reduce the hours of part or all of his work force in lieu of selected full layoffs. An employe's weekly wage reduction under STC is replaced by a proportionate amount of the employe's full weekly entitlement to unemployment compensation benefits. For example, an employe whose work hours are reduced by 20 percent would receive 20 percent of full unemployment compensation benefits under layoff conditions.

The STC provides an employer the flexibility to be more responsive to changing economic conditions by matching production hours to demand without requiring the drastic reduction of the work force. This allows employers to retain trained, skilled employes who are in place and ready to increase production when business conditions improve, thus avoiding the potential cost of recruiting and training new employes. Employes, on the other hand, are provided improved job security, the continued utilization of their job skills, and the potential retention of fringe benefits such as health care. Providing the STC program can prevent full layoffs and reduce social costs to the community by diminishing economic losses, through maintaining the work force and wages at a higher level and preventing payments for long-term assistance programs such as unemployment compensation.

Fourteen states have STC programs: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Texas, Vermont and Washington. As an example, since the January 1986 inception of the New York program, 651 worksharing plans have been approved which involved the participation of almost 15,000 workers; layoffs were averted for almost 5,000 workers, with estimated savings to the New York Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund of almost $4 million. The New York program pays up to 20 weeks of worksharing benefits; 12 other states pay up to 26 weeks, and one state (Massachusetts) up to 30 weeks.

A worksharing program for Pennsylvania is currently an issue being debated by the state's General Assembly. The Labor Relations Committee of the state's House of Representatives is currently studying two worksharing bills introduced in April and May of this year.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

June 1991

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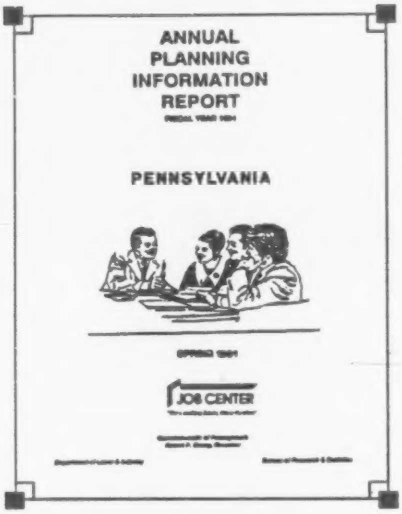
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Provides current and historical trends and analysis of employment and unemployment, as well as projections of the number and characteristics of the population, labor force, economically disadvantaged, and the unemployed.

The Bureau of Research and Statistics collects, analyzes and distributes labor market information for Pennsylvania and sub-state areas.

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ISSUED: July 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

June 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in June, as the statewide rate of unemployment fell to 6.7 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 7.7 percent in May.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 17,800 in June to a total of 5,172,300. They were about 39,900 below their level of June 1990.**

In May 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $456.34, as the average workweek increased 0.2 hour and average hourly pay rose 5 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed fell from April to their lowest monthly levels so far this year.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Fourteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in April .**

Special Interest Topic: Reservists' Reemployment Rights

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PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT FELL sharply in June, supporting economic indications that recovery from the 1990-91 recession is underway in Pennsylvania. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment dropped a full percentage point to 6.7 percent in June from 7.7 percent in May. The nation's rate inched up to 7.0 percent in June from 6.9 percent in May.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show June's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 62,000 to 397,000. June's full percentage point rate decline to 6.7 percent was the largest drop since November-December 1986 when the rate fell 1.1 percentage points following a period of economic troubles early in that year. Despite June's improvement, the rate was still considerably higher than the year-earlier figure of 4.8 percent and the economic expansion low of 4.0 percent in March 1989.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

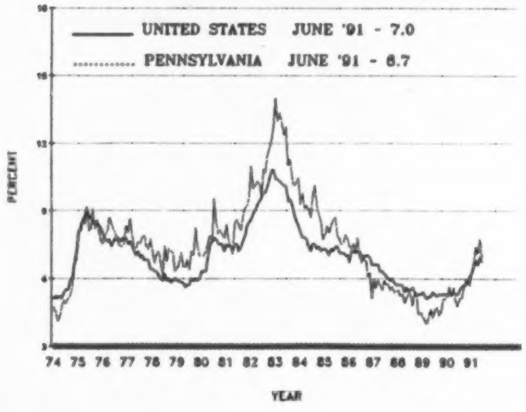

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUN. 1991	MAY 1991	JUN. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 1991	NET CHANGE FROM JUN. 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,940	5,969	5,890	-29	50
Employment	5,543	5,510	5,606	33	-63
Unemployment	397	459	284	-62	113
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.7	7.7	4.8	-1.0	1.9
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	6,024	5,938	5,974	86	50
Employment	5,618	5,491	5,678	127	-60
Unemployment	406	447	296	-41	110
Rate of Unemployment (%)	6.7	7.5	5.0	-0.8	1.7

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 33,000 to 5,543,000 in June. This was the highest level of 1991 thus far, but fell 63,000 short of the year-earlier count of 5,606,000 and 132,000 below the all-time high in March 1989.

Overall, the positive job numbers are falling in line with a host of upbeat economic statistics, suggesting that a recovery has begun. The U.S. Commerce Department's Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose for the fourth consecutive month. The Purchasing Managers Index rose for the fifth consecutive month, which has strong implications for improvement in the manufacturing sector. A healthy gain in durable goods orders also bodes well for manufacturing. And help-wanted ads appear to have turned up, representing increasing demand for workers.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUN. 1991 AP/	MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	NET CHANGE TO MAY 1991 FROM:	
					APR. 1991	MAY 1990
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,172.3	5,154.5	5,139.0	5,202.9	15.5	-48.4
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,232.4	1,219.4	1,211.1	1,278.2	8.3	-58.8
MINING	26.6	26.5	26.3	27.7	0.2	-1.2
CONSTRUCTION	229.3	222.5	213.3	231.8	9.2	-9.3
MANUFACTURING	976.5	970.4	971.5	1,018.7	-1.1	-48.3
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	544.7	543.1	544.0	577.5	-0.9	-34.4
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		29.0	28.4	31.8	0.6	-2.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		17.9	18.2	20.0	-0.3	-2.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		44.0	44.0	46.7	0.0	-2.7
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		83.1	83.1	89.4	0.0	-6.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		83.0	83.5	88.7	-0.5	-5.7
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		102.1	102.5	107.6	-0.4	-5.5
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		76.9	76.9	80.3	0.0	-3.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		49.1	49.3	52.9	-0.2	-3.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.7	38.0	39.6	-0.3	-1.9
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.3	20.1	20.5	0.2	-0.2
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	431.8	427.3	427.5	441.2	-0.2	-13.9
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		87.0	86.5	88.1	0.5	-1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.3	26.4	28.3	-0.1	-2.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		66.1	66.6	71.4	-0.5	-5.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		39.2	38.9	40.4	0.3	-1.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.9	84.3	85.7	-0.4	-1.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.9	62.2	62.4	-0.3	-0.5
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		11.6	11.5	11.3	0.1	0.3
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		41.7	41.5	42.7	0.2	-1.0
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		8.5	8.5	9.8	0.0	-1.3
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,938.6	3,931.2	3,927.4	3,923.1	3.8	8.1
TRANSPORTATION	164.0	164.9	163.2	162.2	1.7	2.7
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.2	104.5	104.2	104.8	0.3	-0.3
COMMUNICATIONS		51.2	51.0	49.9	0.2	1.3
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.3	53.2	54.9	0.1	-1.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	275.6	273.7	272.9	277.0	0.8	-3.3
RETAIL TRADE	907.7	898.0	893.5	900.2	4.5	-2.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		116.4	116.2	116.2	0.2	0.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	302.8	300.6	299.1	299.8	1.5	0.8
FINANCE		140.9	140.6	142.5	0.3	-1.6
INSURANCE		117.7	117.5	115.7	0.2	2.0
REAL ESTATE		42.0	41.0	41.6	1.0	0.4
SERVICES	1,486.8	1,478.5	1,476.9	1,449.8	1.6	28.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		208.9	208.1	209.4	0.8	-0.5
HEALTH SERVICES		485.6	483.9	470.4	1.7	15.2
HOSPITALS		260.9	260.0	252.3	0.9	8.6
LEGAL SERVICES		43.0	42.8	41.8	0.2	1.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		159.4	171.7	157.2	-12.3	2.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		108.5	108.1	103.6	0.4	4.9
OTHER SERVICES		473.1	462.3	467.4	10.8	5.7
GOVERNMENT	696.5	711.0	717.6	729.3	-6.6	-18.3
FEDERAL		135.6	135.7	153.4	-0.1	-17.8
STATE		152.8	160.1	154.6	-7.3	-1.8
LOCAL		422.6	421.8	421.3	0.8	1.3
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.3	3.9	0.5	1.6	3.4	2.3

AP/= Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/= Preliminary data.

JOBS ROSE for the fifth month in June, according to advanced preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 17,800 from May to 5,172,300 in June, but were 39,900 under the year-ago level.

Goods-producing jobs grew by 13,000 from May to 1,232,400 with gains in the construction and manufacturing industries, especially nondurable goods lines. They remained 58,500 under their level of June 1990, with losses in all divisions, especially durable goods manufacturing. Service-producing jobs increased 7,400 from May to 3,938,600 in June as gains in retail trade and services outweighed seasonal losses in government. Jobs in this sector were 18,600 above their year-ago level, mainly on the strength of services.

PAYROLLS INCREASED for the fourth straight month. Pennsylvania employers provided 5,154,500 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, up by 15,500 from April -- just about half of the normal April-to-May gain. Neither the goods-producing nor service-producing sectors performed up to seasonal expectations. Jobs were down 48,400 from May 1990.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing industries provided 1,219,400 jobs in May. This was a gain of 8,300 from April 1991 but a loss of 58,800 from May 1990. Largely the result of a ninth consecutive monthly record low in manufacturing, this level was the fourth-lowest on record. Easing of interest rates, coupled with seasonal influences, helped to increase construction jobs by 9,200. However, this represented only four-fifths of the typical May gain and the May job count was down 9,300 from May 1990.

Manufacturing jobs were down 1,100 from April to 970,400 in May. Jobs in durable goods, products designed to last at least three years, were at an all-time record low for the eleventh consecutive month. However, recent reports of a sharp increase in durable goods orders in May could portend a reversal of this trend in coming months. Manufacturing industries have lost over 48,000 jobs in the last 12 months, with 70 percent of these losses in the hard-hit durable goods group, where every line had an over-the-year job loss. Those industries most closely related to capital goods have fared the worst. Other than the troubled needle trades (apparel and textiles), nondurable goods lines have had relatively smaller job losses over the past year but were also at an all-time low in May.

The service-producing sector added only 3,800 jobs in May -- one-eighth of its typical May gain. Yet, at 3,931,200 jobs, the May level ranks as the fourth best month ever. The service industry, buoyed by good weather, set its second consecutive all-time high despite a significant loss of educational service jobs as private colleges ended their spring terms. Meanwhile, state universities scaling back for the summer were the driving force in a loss of 7,300 state government jobs.

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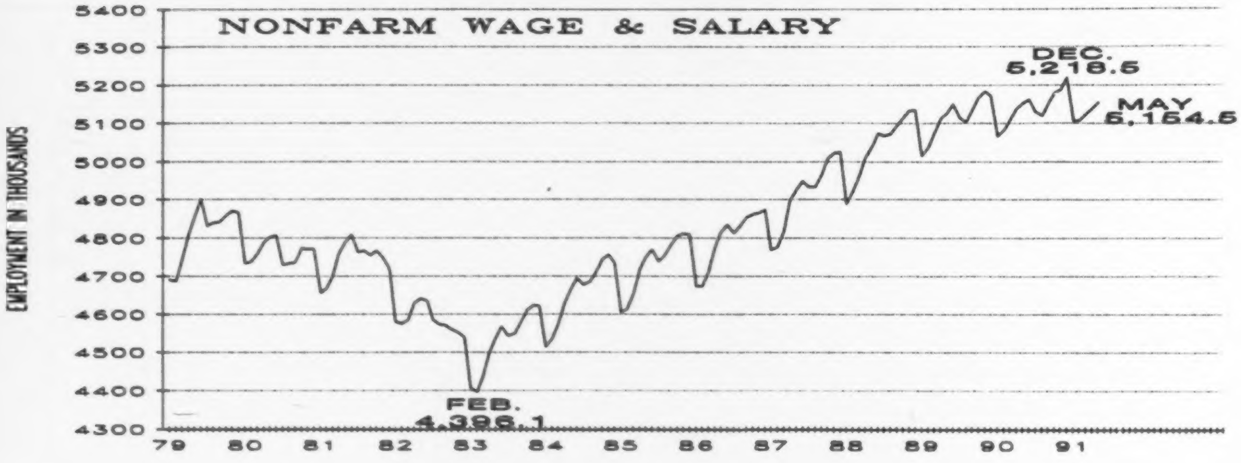
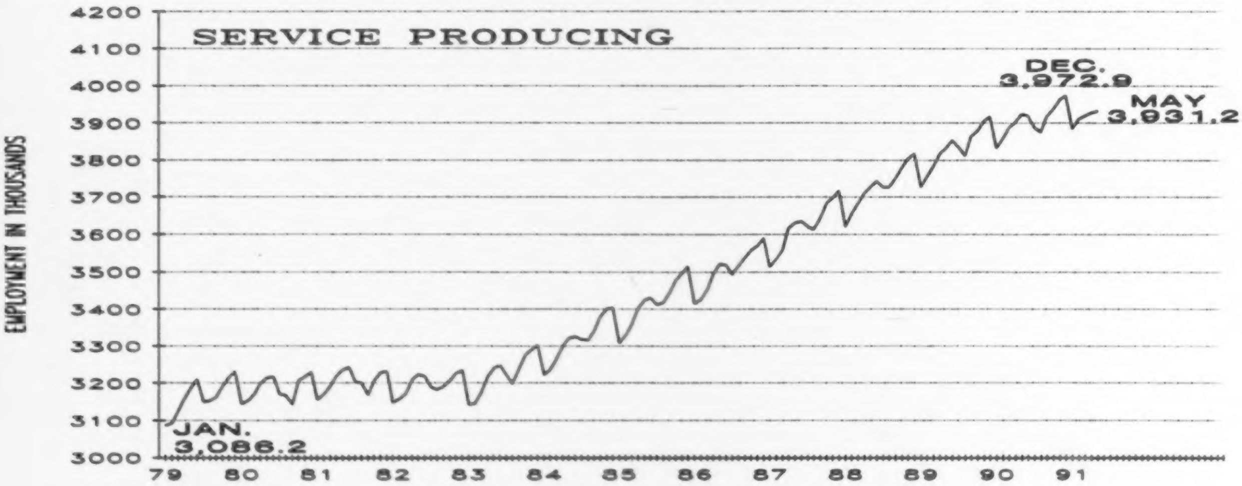
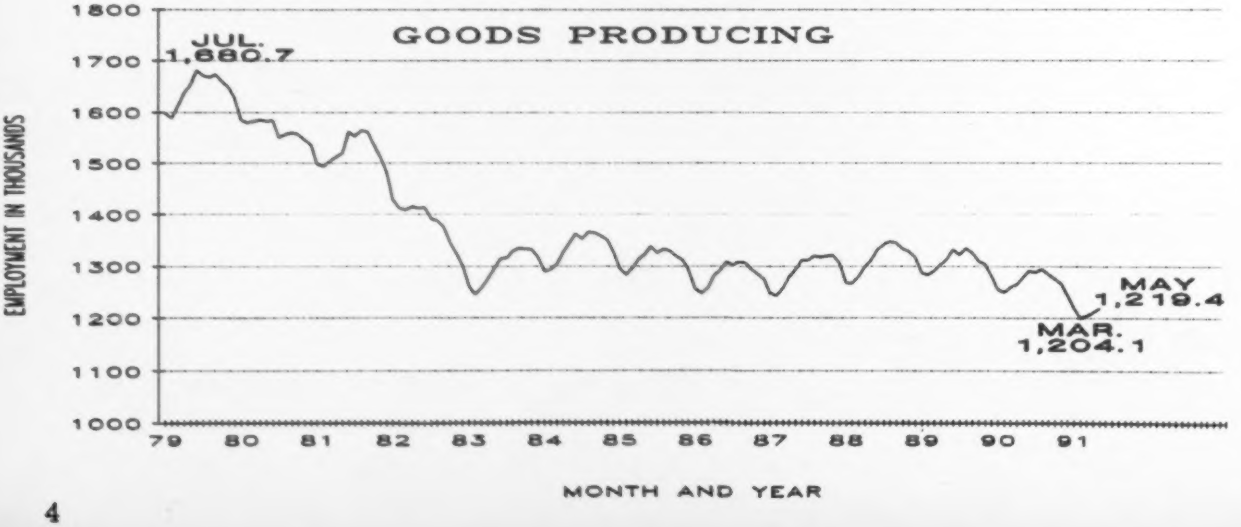
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1991 P/	APR. 1991	MAY 1990
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$713.84	$713.50	$693.88	43.5	43.4	42.7	$16.41	$16.44	$16.25
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	545.67	528.53	511.18	47.0	46.2	45.6	11.61	11.44	11.21
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	456.34	452.07	446.89	40.1	39.9	40.7	11.38	11.33	10.98
DURABLE GOODS	494.40	489.16	485.62	41.2	40.9	41.9	12.00	11.96	11.59
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	373.35	365.54	363.89	39.3	38.6	39.9	9.50	9.47	9.12
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	384.47	379.64	360.87	39.8	39.3	39.7	9.66	9.66	9.09
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	493.24	490.39	472.04	41.8	41.7	41.7	11.80	11.76	11.32
PRIMARY METALS	562.63	547.29	572.45	41.4	40.6	43.4	13.59	13.48	13.19
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	460.53	451.67	453.86	40.9	40.4	41.6	11.26	11.18	10.91
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	517.50	516.26	516.95	41.6	41.4	42.9	12.44	12.47	12.05
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	464.40	464.26	450.89	41.8	41.6	42.1	11.11	11.16	10.71
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	593.75	583.53	571.62	42.2	41.8	42.0	14.07	13.96	13.61
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	460.05	478.74	456.74	39.9	41.2	41.0	11.53	11.62	11.14
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	461.77	451.36	436.21	40.4	40.3	39.8	11.43	11.20	10.96
NONDURABLE GOODS	408.67	406.35	396.08	38.7	38.7	39.1	10.56	10.50	10.13
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	441.44	438.65	439.67	39.1	39.2	40.3	11.29	11.19	10.91
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	274.22	274.04	259.74	39.4	40.3	39.0	6.96	6.80	6.66
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	325.70	307.63	310.08	39.1	37.7	39.3	8.33	8.16	7.89
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	236.98	243.25	231.19	34.0	34.8	34.2	6.97	6.99	6.76
PAPER PRODUCTS	507.53	500.91	498.67	42.4	42.2	43.1	11.97	11.87	11.57
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	436.83	437.32	437.01	37.4	37.7	38.2	11.68	11.60	11.44
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	570.03	558.95	540.47	42.1	41.9	41.1	13.54	13.34	13.15
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	713.24	774.07	651.18	44.0	46.8	42.7	16.21	16.54	15.25
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	413.09	408.65	410.89	40.9	40.5	41.8	10.10	10.09	9.83
LEATHER PRODUCTS	284.25	289.08	266.04	37.9	37.3	38.5	7.50	7.75	6.91
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	572.29	579.07	563.39	37.7	38.4	40.3	15.18	15.08	13.98
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	728.45	730.60	679.56	42.5	42.7	42.0	17.14	17.11	16.18

P/ = Preliminary Data

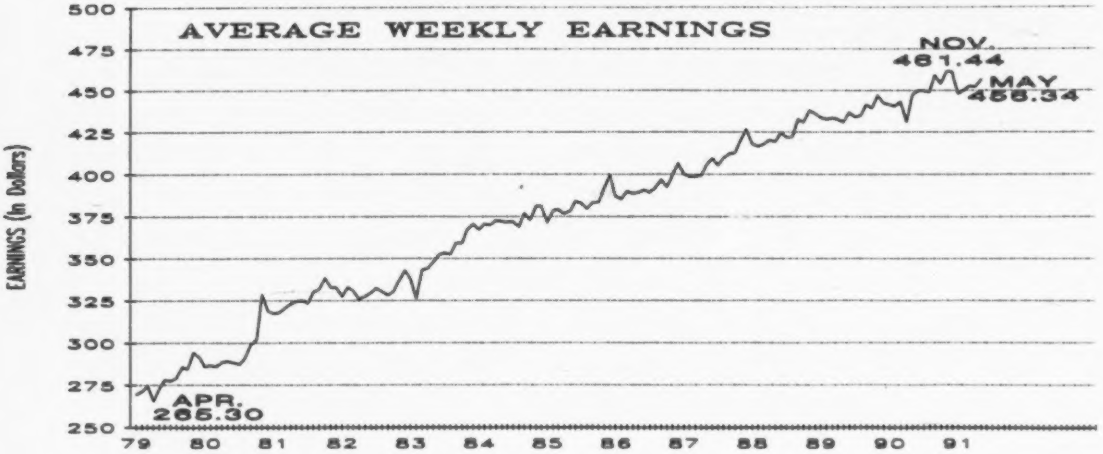
WORKWEEKS INCREASED an average 0.2 hour in May for Pennsylvania factory production workers. This brought their average workweek back to 40.1 hours after it fell in April. Normally during a recession, the workweek falls well below 40 hours and job losses follow. The workweek has held near or above the 40-hour level and job losses have been relatively smaller compared with previous recessions. This reflects the new leanness of the manufacturing workforce and the reluctance of employers to furlough trained workers who may be hard to replace.

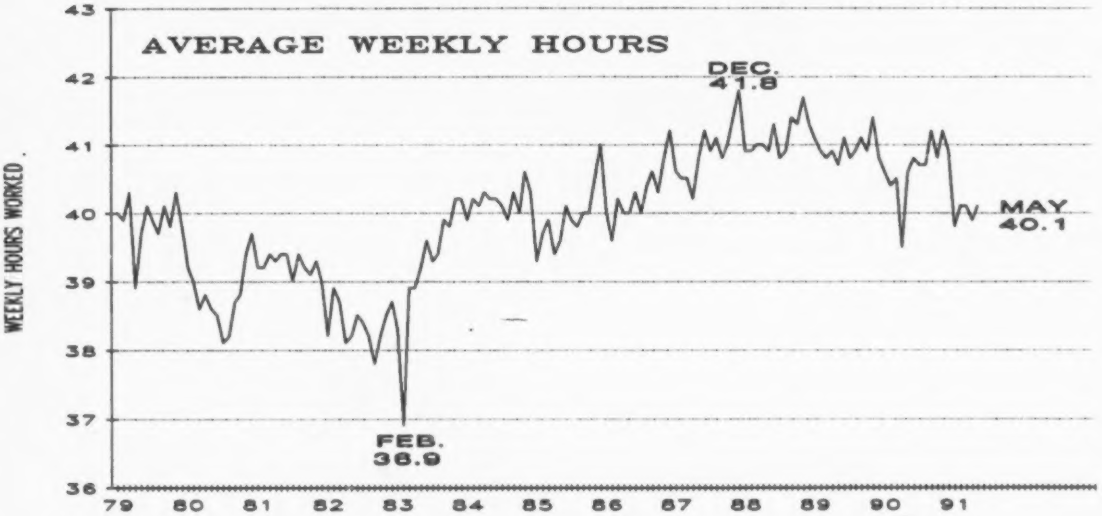
The longer workweek and a 5-cent gain in average hourly pay raised average weekly earnings to $456.34 -- up $4.27 from April 1991 and $9.45, or 2.1 percent, from May 1990.

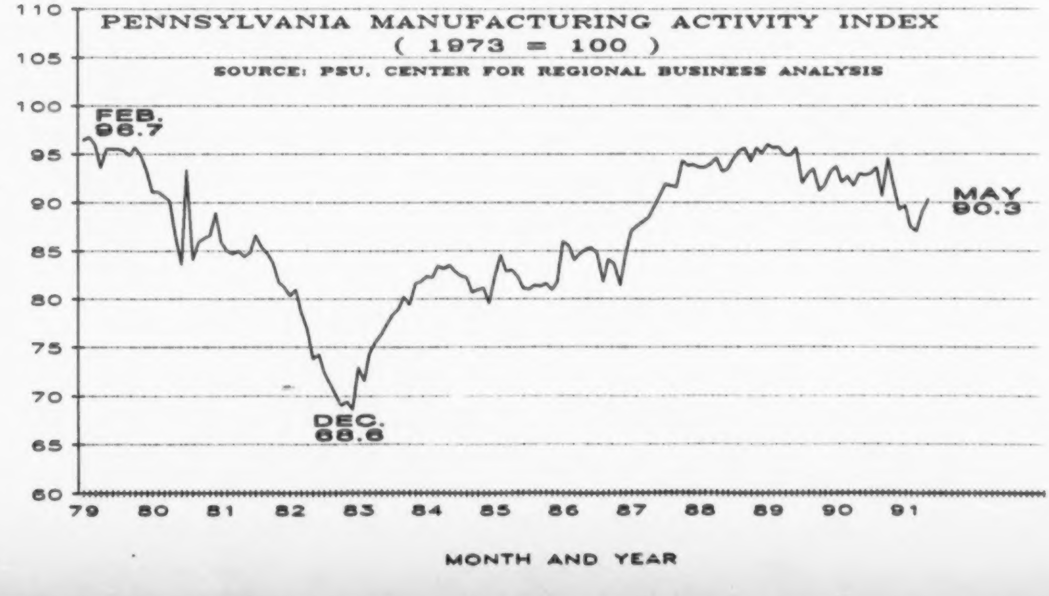
All durable goods industries worked longer average weekly hours in May than in April except for instruments and related products (down 1.3 hours). Sharp increases of durable goods orders in May and the overall increase in hours could signal a bottoming of the current economic downturn. The overall durable goods average workweek, at 41.2 hours, remained 0.7 hour shorter than in May 1990. Primary metals and industrial machinery sustained the largest over-the-year contractions.

Nondurable goods' average weekly working hours remained 38.7. Half of the ten soft goods lines had longer workweeks in May than in April 1991, but seven lines had shorter hours than in May 1990, when soft goods workers averaged 39.1.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

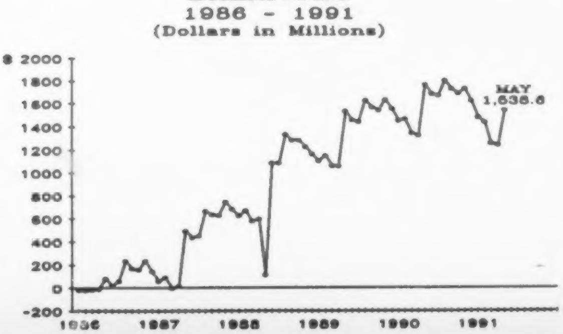
TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	MAY 1991	APR. 1991	MAY 1990	NET CHANGE FROM APR. 91	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 90
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	102,710	115,010	84,675	-12,300	18,035
Weeks Claimed	862,892	1,022,139	613,051	-159,247	249,841
...Average Weekly Volume	187,585	232,304	133,272	-44,719	54,313
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.8%	4.8%	2.7%	-1.0	1.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	40,949	43,468	29,636	-2,519	11,313
Final Payments	14,943	12,952	8,613	1,991	6,330
Weeks Paid	867,043	865,439	540,039	1,604	327,004
Net Benefit Amount	$156,063,187	$159,253,263	$92,662,746	-$3,190,076	$63,400,441
Average Check	$179.99	$184.01	$171.59	-$4.02	$8.40

INITIAL CLAIMS dropped 12,300 in May to 102,710, their lowest monthly level so far this year. The total remained 18,035 higher than May 1990 and marked the twenty-fifth consecutive month of over-the-year increases. Weeks claimed tumbled 159,247 to 862,892, also a low for the year, but were 249,841 more than last year. The average weekly volume of claims declined by 44,719, lowering the insured unemployment rate to 3.8 percent in May from 4.8 in April.

The average check fell for the third month in May, down $4.02 from April to $179.99. Weeks paid increased by 1,604 to 867,643 in May, when normally they decline. The large drop in the average check offset the small rise in weeks paid and lowered the net benefit amount to $156 million, $3 million less than in April. The May benefit amount, however, was $63 million more than in May 1990 and the largest total in May in the last 20 years. Income including $421 million in contributions and $33 million in fund interest brought the net cash reserves to $1.5 billion at the end of May.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



MAY 1991		
Income	$	453,510,374
Disbursements	$	156,062,697
Cash Reserves	$	1,538,579,010

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates for May occurred in 53 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Twelve rates were down and two were unchanged. A larger-than-expected influx of new job seekers swelled Pennsylvania's labor force to an all-time high in May, reflecting college students ending spring terms and other persons buoyed by reports of an impending end to the recession. Most local economies could not provide jobs for all these people.

Carbon and Elk counties posted the largest over-the-month increase in their unemployment rates, 1.6 percentage points. Potter County recorded the largest rate decrease, 1.2 percentage points.

For the second straight month, Chester and Cumberland counties shared the lowest unemployment rate, 5.1 percent.

All 67 counties had higher unemployment rates this May than in May 1990. Increases ranged from seven-tenths of a percentage point in Clarion County to 6.9 percentage points in tiny Sullivan County where the county's largest manufacturing plant closed its doors in March, idling over 150 people.

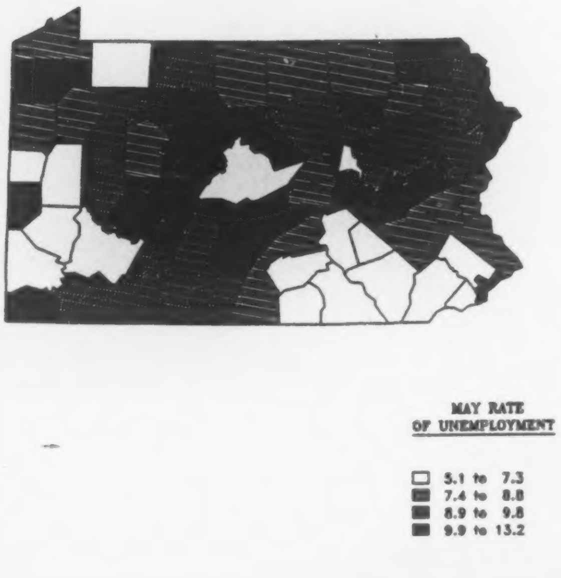


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted)
MAY 1991

	MAY 1991 (Prel.)			APR.	
COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF
Chester	1	5.1	10,100	4.5	0.6
Cumberland	1	5.1	5,600	4.5	0.6
Montgomery	3	5.5	21,300	4.8	0.7
Allegheny	4	5.6	37,200	5.1	0.5
Lancaster	5	5.7	13,100	5.2	0.5
Adams	6	6.0	2,400	5.6	0.4
Dauphin	6	6.0	8,200	5.5	0.5
Delaware	8	6.1	17,700	5.1	1.0
Montour	9	6.4	500	5.9	0.5
Centre	10	6.5	4,500	6.0	0.5
Lebanon	11	6.7	4,400	6.6	0.1
York	12	7.0	13,000	6.4	0.6
Butler	13	7.1	5,500	6.5	0.6
Warren	14	7.2	1,600	6.6	0.6
Westmoreland	14	7.2	12,800	6.8	0.4
Lawrence	16	7.3	3,500	7.4	-0.1
Washington	16	7.3	6,900	6.8	0.5
Erie	18	7.4	10,000	6.9	0.5
Lehigh	18	7.4	11,300	6.5	0.9
Mercer	18	7.4	3,900	7.5	-0.1
Northampton	18	7.4	8,900	6.9	0.5
Berks	22	7.6	13,500	7.2	0.4
Bradford	22	7.6	2,400	6.8	0.8
Snyder	24	7.7	1,400	7.4	0.3
Bucks	25	7.8	23,800	6.8	1.0
Perry	26	7.9	1,700	7.8	0.1
Franklin	27	8.0	4,900	6.9	1.1
Tioga	28	8.1	1,500	8.4	-0.3
Union	29	8.4	1,400	8.2	0.2
Venango	29	8.4	2,100	7.6	0.8
Wyoming	29	8.4	1,100	7.8	0.6
Jefferson	32	8.7	1,700	9.4	-0.7
Potter	33	8.8	700	10.0	-1.2
Columbia	34	8.9	2,800	8.8	0.1
Lycoming	34	8.9	5,300	8.6	0.3
Wayne	36	9.0	1,800	9.9	-0.9
Lackawanna	37	9.1	10,100	7.8	1.3
Philadelphia	37	9.1	67,100	7.7	1.4
McKean	39	9.3	2,000	8.1	1.2
Somerset	39	9.3	3,100	9.4	-0.1
Luzerne	41	9.4	15,200	8.1	1.3
Blair	42	9.5	6,000	9.0	0.5
Forest	42	9.5	200	10.6	-1.1
Bedford	44	9.6	2,100	10.0	-0.4
Clarion	44	9.6	1,700	9.6	0.0
Monroe	44	9.6	4,800	9.8	-0.2
Fayette	47	9.7	5,800	9.8	-0.1
Armstrong	48	9.8	2,900	9.8	0.0
Beaver	48	9.8	5,900	9.1	0.7
Fulton	48	9.8	600	9.7	0.1
Cambria	51	10.0	6,500	9.1	0.9
Cameron	51	10.0	300	8.5	1.5
Crawford	51	10.0	4,000	9.4	0.6
Pike	54	10.2	1,400	9.2	1.0
Susquehanna	55	10.4	1,800	9.6	0.8
Northumberland	56	10.8	5,300	9.7	1.1
Schuylkill	57	10.9	8,000	9.7	1.2
Sullivan	58	11.0	300	10.9	0.1
Elk	59	11.3	2,000	9.7	1.6
Clinton	60	11.5	1,800	12.6	-1.1
Carbon	61	11.7	3,100	10.1	1.6
Juniata	61	11.7	1,200	11.6	0.1
Greene	63	11.9	1,600	10.7	1.2
Indiana	63	11.9	4,300	10.6	1.3
Clearfield	65	12.0	4,200	11.6	0.4
Huntingdon	66	12.6	2,400	12.4	0.2
Mifflin	67	13.2	3,000	12.5	0.7

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	MAY 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		APRIL 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%		MAY 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER AND RATE%	
UNITED STATES	8,640.0	6.9	8,274.0	6.6	6,662.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	459.0	7.7	423.0	7.1	298.0	5.0
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	26.1	7.6	24.3	7.1	17.6	5.2
ALTOONA MSA	6.2	9.9	5.9	9.4	4.0	6.5
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	6.1	10.1	5.8	9.6	4.5	7.4
ERIE MSA	10.2	7.5	9.6	7.0	7.0	5.2
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	20.7	6.2	19.6	5.9	13.2	4.0
JOHNSTOWN MSA	10.1	10.2	9.7	9.8	7.1	7.3
LANCASTER MSA	13.5	5.9	12.8	5.6	8.6	3.8
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	175.9	7.1	162.3	6.6	106.8	4.3
PITTSBURGH PMSA	64.8	6.5	60.1	6.0	46.6	4.7
READING MSA	13.1	7.4	12.4	7.0	7.5	4.2
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	34.8	9.4	32.3	8.7	24.2	6.6
SHARON MSA	3.9	7.5	4.1	7.7	3.0	5.7
STATE COLLEGE MSA	4.7	6.9	4.5	6.6	3.5	5.2
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.4	9.0	5.2	8.6	4.2	7.0
YORK MSA	15.5	6.8	14.8	6.5	10.2	4.6

*Preliminary data

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES rose in 14 of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas in May. Optimistic job seekers swelled the state's labor force to an all-time high. The rate fell 0.2 percentage point to 7.5 percent in the Sharon Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), where both employment and unemployment declined as discouraged workers hesitated to enter the labor force and others left the labor force after losing their jobs. Because of significant commuting to and from nearby Ohio, it is difficult to thoroughly analyze this divergence from the state trend. The largest over-the-month unemployment rate increase, 0.7 percentage point, was in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA where an expanding labor force was countered by declining employment.

The lowest seasonally adjusted May unemployment rate, 5.9 percent, occurred in the Lancaster MSA which is perennially among the lowest in the state. The Johnstown MSA and the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area, at 10.2 and 10.1 percent respectively, had the two highest rates among the large labor market areas. Both of these areas were heavily dependent on the steel industry prior to the last recession and have never fully recovered. Johnstown's problems are compounded by chronic related problems in the coal mining industry.

All fifteen major areas had higher unemployment rates this May than last. Rate increases ranged from 1.7 percentage points in the State College MSA to 3.4 percentage points in the Altoona MSA. The State College economy is somewhat tempered by the dominance of the Pennsylvania State University. A contraction of the Altoona economy was compounded by a significant expansion of the labor force.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
MAY 1991 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.8	124.8	10.0	7.4
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	107.6	98.0	9.7	9.0
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.0	164.8	10.2	5.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	491.2	464.2	27.0	5.5
05	Beaver	60.6	54.6	5.9	9.8
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	142.5	129.8	12.7	8.9
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	238.1	219.5	18.6	7.8
08	Greene, Washington	108.2	99.7	8.5	7.8
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.2	94.3	11.0	10.4
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	208.8	188.0	20.7	9.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	234.0	213.7	20.3	8.7
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	83.9	76.7	7.2	8.6
14	Lackawanna	110.6	100.5	10.1	9.1
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	110.7	99.5	11.1	10.0
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	234.5	211.4	23.1	9.9
17	Philadelphia	740.7	673.7	67.1	9.1
18	Bucks	304.6	280.8	23.8	7.8
19	Montgomery	387.9	366.6	21.3	5.5
20	Delaware	291.7	273.9	17.7	6.1
21	Chester	199.8	189.7	10.1	5.1
22	Lehigh, Northampton	274.3	254.1	20.2	7.4
23	Berks	176.3	162.8	13.5	7.6
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	343.6	322.6	21.1	6.1
25	Lancaster	229.3	216.1	13.1	5.7
26	York	186.4	173.4	13.0	7.0
27	Adams, Franklin	100.9	93.7	7.3	7.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.2	92.8	7.4	7.4
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.9	51.1	5.8	10.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5938.0**	**5491.0**	**447.0**	**7.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS FOR RETURNING RESERVISTS

Desert Shield/Desert Storm operations resulted in the activation of a large number of National Guard and Reserve units. This sudden call-up forced many individuals to leave their civilian jobs for an indefinite period.

Under the provisions of the Veterans Reemployment Rights (VRR) law, an individual employe must "... upon request, be granted a leave of absence ... to perform his or her required military duties ... ".

The VRR law requires that upon the completion of those duties, the employe must be reinstated immediately with such seniority, status, pay, vacation, paid holidays, opportunities for promotion and any other benefits he or she would have accrued had they not been called to active duty. The employer is not required to pay wages or to continue medical benefits during the employe's absence for military duty. However, the returnee is entitled to have hospitalization reinstituted the same day of returning to work.

In order for the individual to be eligible for reinstatement, the returnee must not have been in a temporary position, must have been honorably discharged and must contact the former employer within 90 days of release from active duty.

The law says that upon reemployment, a returnee may not be discharged without cause for one year. Company-wide layoffs, however, are considered just cause, and the returnee could lose his or her job in that event, but only if proper seniority rights have been provided.

The VRR is enforced by the Veterans Employment and Training Services of the US Department of Labor. Persons with questions or reemployment problems may contact any of these five Assistant Directors:

Brad Briner in Harrisburg	(717) 787-5834
Wayne Faith in Scranton	(717) 963-4735
Darryl Fritzinger in Allentown	(717) 821-6571
Richard Schaffer in Lansdowne	(717) 284-6886
Denise Vojtechy in Pittsburgh	(412) 644-4005

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

PENNSYLVANIA LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

July 1991

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Monthly Survey Industry Employment, Hours and Earnings Data – monthly establishment employment, production workers, hours, and earnings for the state and major labor market areas. Some industry detail available.

Unemployment Compensation Covered Employment and Wage Data – monthly establishment employment and quarterly wages for the state and counties. Up to four-digit industry detail available. These are the most comprehensive and detailed establishment-based employment and wages data available from any source. For some qualified recipients we can also provide employment size, area, and/or industry-specific employer mailing lists.

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Room 1225
Labor and Industry Building
Harrisburg, PA 17121
or
Phone (717) 783-8795
ask for Marikay, Ken, or Pete

5624 T-1A

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: August 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

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JULY 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in July, as the statewide rate of unemployment rose to 7.0 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 6.7 percent in June.
- Nonfarm jobs decreased by 26,600 in July to a total of 5,137,700. They were about 40,800 below their level of July 1990.

In June 1991 . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $463.32, as the average workweek increased 0.4 hour and average hourly pay rose 5 cents.
- The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed fell from May to their lowest monthly levels so far this year.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 65 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.
- Fourteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had lower seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in May.

Special Interest Topic: UC Fund Solvency Trigger

LABOR
MARKET
INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry
Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
LABOR AND INDUSTRY BUILDING
SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	**Phone Number**	**Counties Served**
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

A SMALL SETBACK in Pennsylvania's unemployment was posted as the July rate rose to 7.0 percent of the civilian labor force. This rise follows June's sharp drop, seasonally adjusted, to 6.7 percent.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show July's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 21,000 to 418,000. Although this pushed the rate of unemployment up 0.3 percentage point to 7.0 percent in July, we do not believe that it represents a relapse into recession. We believe that it represents an uneven turn in the stabilizing of our employment base since the recession low of May. July's unemployment volume and rate were still better than the three month period March through May. One year ago, the jobless rate was 5.1 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was 5,534,000, down 9,000 over the month. This was only 43,000 below the year-earlier level, reflecting the limited loss of jobs experienced during the recent recession. Losses typically ran well over 100,000 during past recessions.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

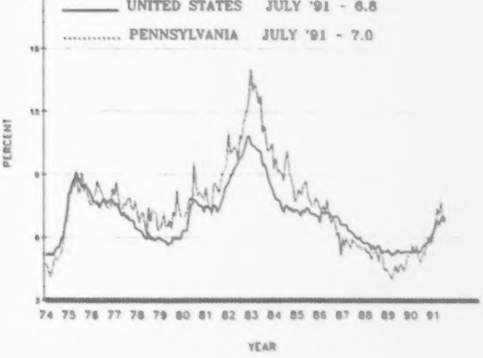

TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JUL. 1991	JUN. 1991	JUL. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM JUN. 1991	NET CHANGE FROM JUL. 1990
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,952	5,940	5,878	12	74
Employment	5,534	5,543	5,577	-9	-43
Unemployment	418	397	301	21	117
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.0	6.7	5.1	0.3	1.9
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	6,051	6,024	5,974	27	77
Employment	5,625	5,618	5,664	7	-39
Unemployment	426	406	310	20	116
Rate of Unemployment (%)	7.0	6.7	5.2	0.3	1.8

In light of limited job losses, the strongest force behind the rise in unemployment during the past year continues to be a sharply expanded labor force. July's labor force was up 12,000 to 5,952,000, the third highest level on record, behind only April and May of this year. Confident jobseekers have entered the labor force in large numbers, pushing the labor force up 74,000 above the year-ago level.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 7.0 percent rate of unemployment in July ranked sixth, up from seventh in June. Pennsylvania was among four states with rate increases. Six states had unemployment rate decreases and one was unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JUL. 1991 AP/	JUN. 1991 P/	MAY 1991	JUN. 1990	NET CHANGE TO JUN. 1991 FROM:	
					MAY 1991	JUN. 1990
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5,137.7	5,164.3	5,153.5	5,212.2	10.8	-47.9
—GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,226.5	1,229.7	1,217.8	1,290.9	11.9	-61.2
MINING	26.2	26.8	26.4	28.2	0.4	-1.4
CONSTRUCTION	235.4	229.6	222.4	239.5	7.2	-9.9
MANUFACTURING	964.9	973.3	969.0	1,023.2	4.3	-49.9
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	541.2	543.7	542.4	580.6	1.3	-36.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		29.0	29.0	32.3	0.0	-3.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		18.1	18.0	20.0	0.1	-1.9
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		43.6	43.7	46.8	-0.1	-3.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		82.6	82.9	90.4	-0.3	-7.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		84.1	83.0	89.4	1.1	-5.3
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY		101.9	102.2	107.8	-0.3	-5.9
ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		77.4	76.8	80.6	0.6	-3.2
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		48.7	48.8	53.0	-0.1	-4.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		37.8	37.7	39.8	0.1	-2.0
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		20.5	20.3	20.5	0.2	0.0
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	423.7	429.6	426.6	442.6	3.0	-13.0
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		87.4	86.7	88.5	0.7	-1.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		26.6	26.3	28.4	0.3	-1.8
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		66.2	66.1	71.0	0.1	-4.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		40.0	39.2	40.9	0.8	-0.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		83.7	83.8	85.8	-0.1	-2.1
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		62.3	62.0	62.1	0.3	0.2
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		11.8	11.5	11.6	0.3	0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		42.2	41.6	43.5	0.6	-1.3
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		8.3	8.3	9.7	0.0	-1.4
—SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,909.8	3,934.2	3,931.4	3,920.0	2.8	14.2
TRANSPORTATION	158.0	164.1	165.4	161.8	-1.3	2.3
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.0	105.0	104.3	105.8	0.7	-0.8
COMMUNICATIONS		51.2	50.9	50.2	0.3	1.0
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		53.8	53.4	55.6	0.4	-1.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	275.3	275.0	273.5	279.2	1.5	-4.2
RETAIL TRADE	905.5	906.2	897.7	905.1	8.5	1.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		116.9	116.4	116.5	0.5	0.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	304.5	303.6	300.3	302.1	3.3	1.5
FINANCE		141.7	140.7	142.4	1.0	-0.7
INSURANCE		118.3	117.6	116.5	0.7	1.8
REAL ESTATE		43.6	42.0	43.2	1.6	0.4
SERVICES	1,494.5	1,488.4	1,480.3	1,457.3	8.1	31.1
BUSINESS SERVICES		212.3	209.4	212.5	2.9	-0.2
HEALTH SERVICES		490.4	485.5	474.9	4.9	15.5
HOSPITALS		263.7	260.6	255.0	3.1	8.7
LEGAL SERVICES		44.2	43.0	42.9	1.2	1.3
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		141.2	159.8	139.0	-18.6	2.2
SOCIAL SERVICES		109.0	108.5	104.1	0.5	4.9
OTHER SERVICES		491.3	474.1	483.9	17.2	7.4
GOVERNMENT	667.0	691.9	709.9	708.7	-18.0	-16.8
FEDERAL		136.4	135.8	148.2	0.6	-11.8
STATE		140.3	151.5	142.8	-11.2	-2.5
LOCAL		415.2	422.6	417.7	-7.4	-2.5
—PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.4	0.4	4.3	1.3	-3.9	-0.9

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

JOBS DECLINED 26,600 in July to 5,137,700 following the usual seasonal pattern, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The July total was 40,800 under that of July 1990.

Jobs in goods-producing industries, at 1,226,500, fell by 3,200 from June with losses of 8,400 in manufacturing partially offset by gains of 5,800 in construction. Service-producing jobs fell by 24,400 to 3,909,800 reflecting chiefly temporary layoffs in transportation and government as schools closed for the summer. The overall year-to-year decrease was the net result of losses since July 1990 of 62,500 in the goods-producing sector and gains of 21,500 in the service-producing sector.

JOBS INCREASED for the fifth consecutive month in June. Nonagricultural payrolls rose by 10,800 to 5,164,300, their highest level of the year. This over-the-month gain was only about half of the seasonal norm but was certainly a step in the right direction. Neither the goods-producing nor the service-producing sector performed up to expectations. Jobs remained 47,900 under their level of June 1990.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing jobs numbered 1,229,700 in June - up 11,900 from May 1991 but down 61,200 from June 1990. Gains in the mining and construction divisions were close to their seasonal norms but smaller than usual for manufacturing.

Manufacturing, after consecutive record lows in April and May, rebounded slightly in June to 973,300 - up 4,300 from May but 49,900 below June 1990. Both durable and nondurable goods recorded smaller than usual over-the-month gains. Durable goods, those products designed to last three or more years, gained 1,300 jobs from May to June following a sharp increase in durable goods orders during May. However, many employers increased their workweek rather than their number of employes to cover new orders. This will remain the rule until their confidence in the economy increases because hiring short-term employes is more costly than overtime. Nondurable goods generally fared better than durables but still lagged June 1990's jobs by 13,000.

Service-producing industries provided 3,934,200 jobs in June -- up 2,800 from May to the fourth best level on record. The service industry, spurred by much better than expected gains in several segments, was the driving force here. Despite an 18,600 loss in educational services, a net over-the-month service industry pickup of 8,100 brought the June job level to an all-time high of 1,488,400. Retail trade was also strong, rising 8,500 over the month. With the exception of transportation and government, both affected by the end of the school year, all service-producing industries recorded over-the-month gains.

EMPLOYERS

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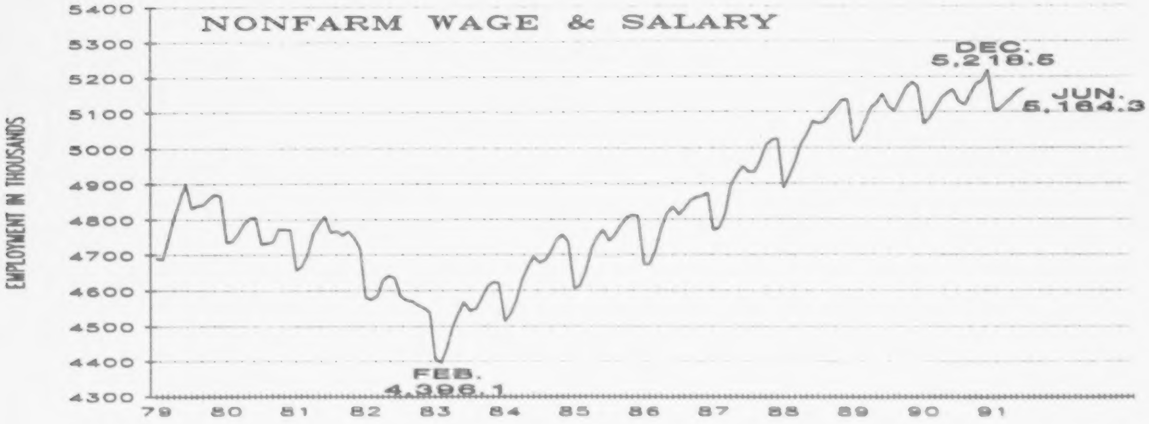
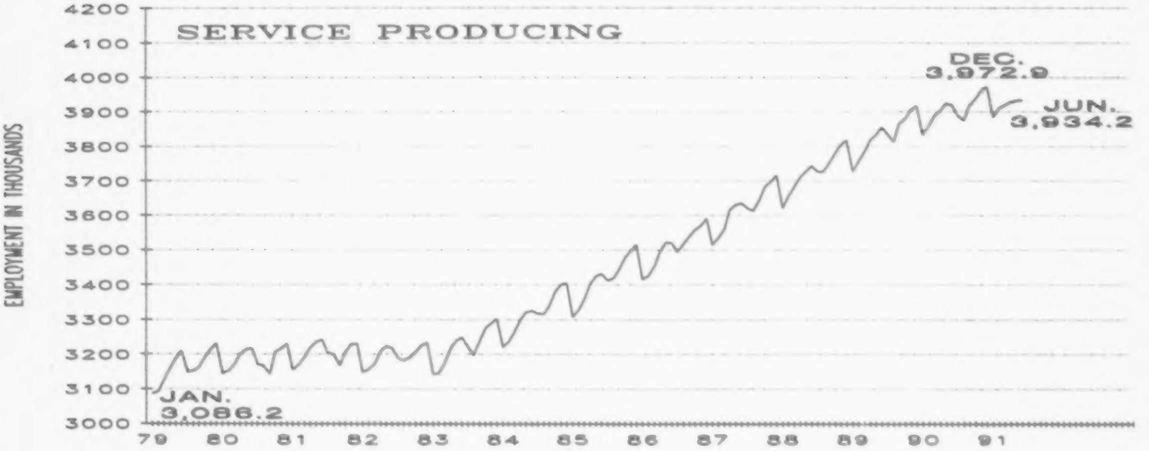
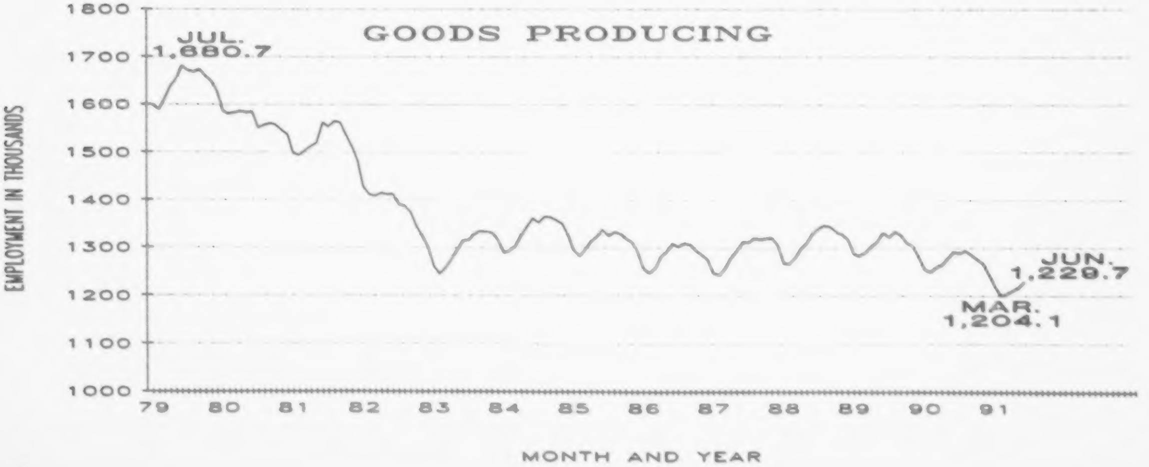
PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA







HOURS AND EARNINGS

TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS JUN. 1991 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS MAY 1991	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS JUN. 1990	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS JUN. 1991 P/	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS MAY 1991	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS JUN. 1990	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS JUN 1991 P/	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS MAY 1991	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS JUN. 1990
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COAL MINING	$738.90	$702.96	$736.81	45.0	43.1	44.9	$16.42	$16.31	$16.41
NONMETALLIC MINERALS	544.05	537.78	521.85	46.5	46.4	46.1	11.70	11.59	11.32
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	463.32	456.74	449.90	40.5	40.1	40.9	11.44	11.39	11.00
DURABLE GOODS	504.15	494.40	488.78	41.7	41.2	42.1	12.09	12.00	11.61
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	387.32	374.86	361.78	40.6	39.5	39.8	9.54	9.49	9.09
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	394.94	385.26	363.65	40.3	39.8	39.7	9.80	9.68	9.16
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	498.54	490.12	484.50	42.0	41.5	42.5	11.87	11.81	11.40
PRIMARY METALS	589.45	565.34	571.56	42.9	41.6	43.3	13.74	13.59	13.20
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	474.24	460.53	464.88	41.6	40.9	42.3	11.40	11.26	10.99
INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY	525.42	516.26	517.20	42.0	41.4	43.1	12.51	12.47	12.00
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	467.17	463.29	451.50	41.6	41.7	42.0	11.23	11.11	10.75
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	585.22	591.63	570.68	41.3	41.9	41.9	14.17	14.12	13.62
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	477.30	460.85	456.85	40.9	39.9	40.9	11.67	11.55	11.17
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	460.35	462.51	437.89	40.1	40.5	40.1	11.48	11.42	10.92
NONDURABLE GOODS	413.01	409.06	398.90	39.0	38.7	39.3	10.59	10.57	10.15
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	441.78	441.39	450.31	39.2	39.2	40.9	11.27	11.26	11.01
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	285.07	274.22	271.75	40.9	39.4	40.2	6.97	6.96	6.76
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	323.70	322.87	311.22	39.0	38.9	39.0	8.30	8.30	7.98
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	241.85	237.32	231.17	34.6	34.0	34.4	6.99	6.98	6.72
PAPER PRODUCTS	504.64	506.68	492.35	42.3	42.4	43.0	11.93	11.95	11.45
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	445.70	437.95	436.25	37.9	37.4	38.1	11.76	11.71	11.45
CHEMICAL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	572.65	573.08	554.04	42.2	42.2	42.1	13.57	13.58	13.16
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	750.52	748.67	643.71	46.3	46.3	42.8	16.21	16.17	15.04
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	420.66	413.09	405.04	41.0	40.9	41.5	10.26	10.10	9.76
LEATHER PRODUCTS	293.04	283.86	270.74	39.6	38.0	38.9	7.40	7.47	6.96
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
COMMUNICATIONS	571.53	573.80	575.91	37.7	38.0	40.7	15.16	15.10	14.15
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	728.45	730.60	692.08	42.5	42.7	42.8	17.14	17.11	16.17

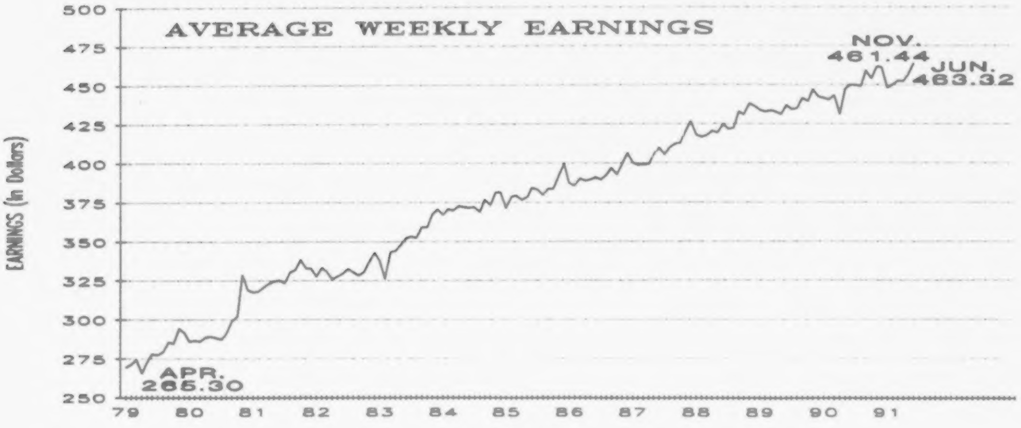
P/ = Preliminary Data

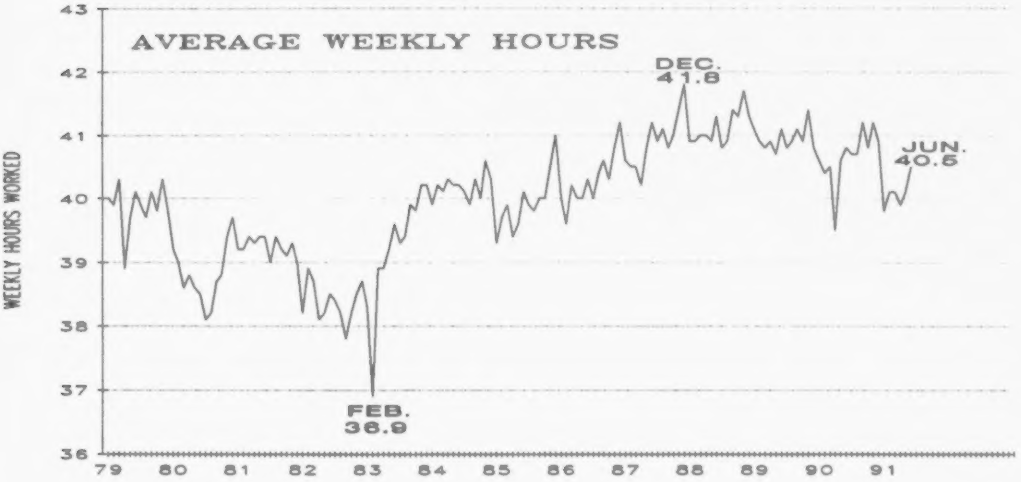
WORKWEEKS INCREASED an average of four-tenths of an hour in June for production workers in Pennsylvania's factories. The June workweek stood at 40.5 hours. If the recent upturn in orders is more than a one-time spurt, the average workweek will increase substantially over the next few months. Hiring new employes is expensive and these costs can be prohibitive for short-term hires. Thus, many employers opt for overtime which is cheaper should the economy turn back down. Widescale new hiring will not occur until managements' confidence in the economy returns.

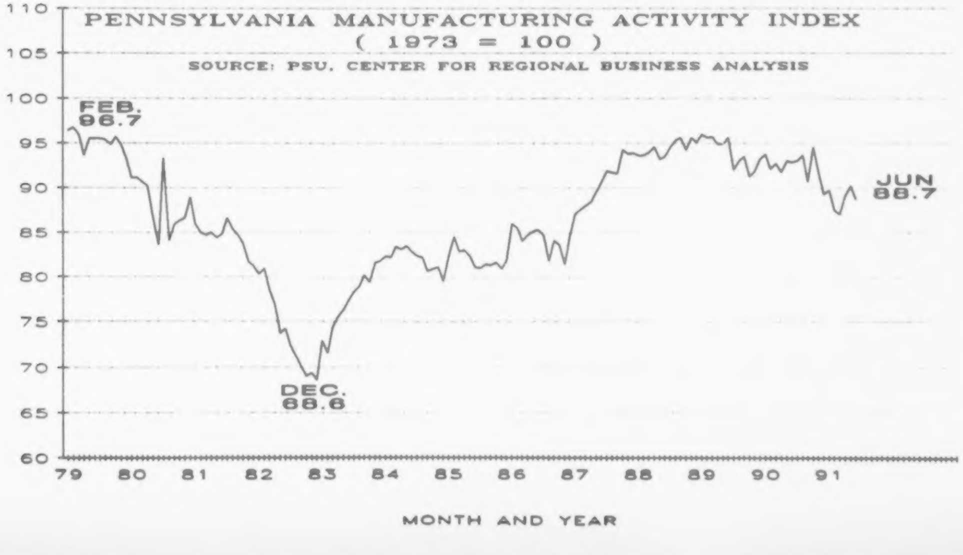
The workweek in the durable goods sector averaged 41.7 hours in June. This was up one-half of an hour from May but four-tenths of an hour less than June 1990. Only two of the ten durable goods industries, lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures, had longer workweeks this June than last. In the nondurable goods sector, where the workweek is normally shorter than in durable goods, the June workweek averaged 39.0 hours. This was three-tenths of an hour longer than May's workweek but shorter than last June's by an equal amount.

June's average weekly earnings, at $463.32, were the second highest ever -- seven cents below the all-time high set last November. The June earnings were $6.58 higher than those of May -- the combined result of the aforementioned increase in hours and a five-cent gain in average hourly pay. Earnings were up $13.42 from June 1990.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS







UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

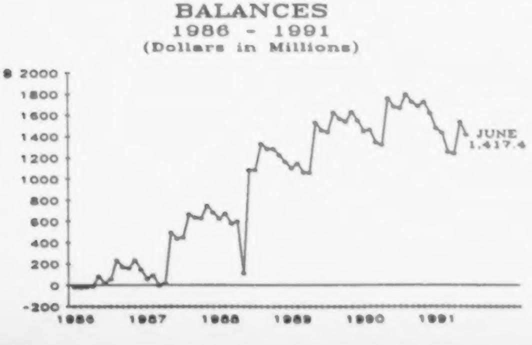
TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUN. 1991	MAY 1991	JUN. 1990	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 91	NET CHANGE FROM JUN. 90
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	97,940	102,710	88,201	-4,770	9,739
Weeks Claimed	749,118	862,892	541,901	-113,774	207,217
...Average Weekly Volume	187,280	187,585	129,024	-305	58,256
Insured Unemployment Rate	3.8%	3.8%	2.6%	0.0	1.2
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	34,364	40,949	30,711	-6,585	3,653
Final Payments	12,818	14,943	8,074	-2,125	4,744
Weeks Paid	710,015	867,043	525,730	-157,028	184,285
Net Benefit Amount	$130,223,297	$156,063,187	$88,513,767	-$25,839,890	$41,709,530
Average Check	$183.41	$179.99	$168.36	$3.42	$15.05

CLAIMS FELL in June to their lowest level of 1991. Initial claims fell by 4,770 or 5 percent from May to 97,940 and weeks claimed dropped by 113,774 or 13 percent to 749,118. However, claims in June remained higher than a year ago. During the first six months of 1991, initial claims and weeks claimed were 24 percent and 39 percent greater, respectively, than for the first half of 1990. Two fewer work days in June than in May kept the average weekly claims at 187,000 and the insured unemployment rate at 3.8 percent.

The average check rose $3.42 to $183.41 in June but weeks paid dropped 157,028 or 18 percent resulting in the net benefit amount falling by $26 million from May to $130 million in June. This was the lowest monthly benefit cost so far in 1991 but almost $42 million higher than in June 1990. During June, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund trailed disbursements by $121 million. This reduced the Fund's cash reserves at the end of the month to $1.4 billion, $264 million below the June 30, 1990 balance.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



JUNE 1991		
Income	$	9,001,260
Disbursements	$	130,222,727
Cash Reserves	$	1,417,357,544

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

LOWER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 65 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from May to June. Only in Blair and Armstrong Counties were the June rates higher. Blair County, where the rate rose six-tenths of a percentage point to 10.2 percent, recorded the larger over-the-month increase. The inability of the local economy to provide new jobs at a time when the labor force was recording a substantial expansion was integral here. Mifflin County, which had the state's highest rate in May, recorded the largest month-to-month rate decrease with a drop of 3.5 percentage points to 9.8 percent. The timing of repetitive short-term layoffs has had a significant impact on unemployment rates in Mifflin County. Short-term layoffs tend to have a greater impact on the unemployment rate if they occur in the survey week than in other times of a month.

Although the economy has shown recent signs of pulling out of the recession, all but one Pennsylvania county had a higher unemployment rate this June than in June 1990. Only Forest County, the state's smallest, had a rate decrease (six-tenths of a percentage point) from last year. Sullivan County, the state's second smallest, recorded the largest over-the-year rate increase - up 5.2 percentage points to 9.1 percent. Over 150 jobs were lost when the county's largest factory closed in March.

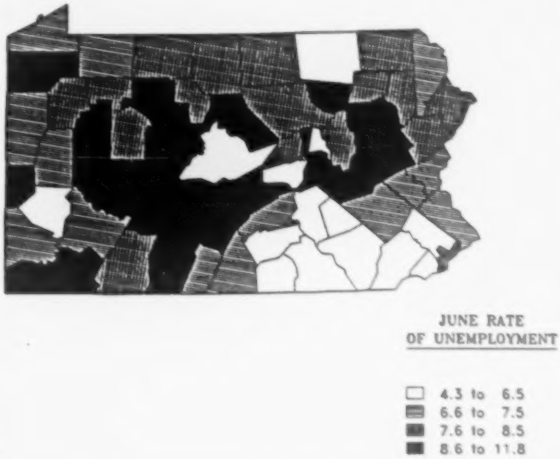


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted)
JUNE 1991

	JUN. 1991 (Prel.)			MAY	
COUNTY	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF
Chester	1	4.3	8,800	4.8	-0.5
Cumberland	2	4.7	5,300	5.0	-0.3
Montgomery	3	4.9	19,400	5.5	-0.6
Lancaster	4	5.0	11,700	5.7	-0.7
Allegheny	5	5.1	34,700	5.6	-0.5
Dauphin	5	5.1	7,000	6.0	-0.9
Delaware	7	5.5	16,200	6.0	-0.5
Lebanon	8	5.6	3,700	6.7	-1.1
Adams	9	5.9	2,400	6.2	-0.3
Snyder	9	5.9	1,100	7.8	-1.9
Centre	11	6.1	4,000	6.6	-0.5
York	11	6.1	11,400	7.0	-0.9
Montour	13	6.2	500	6.4	-0.2
Bradford	14	6.5	2,100	7.4	-0.9
Erie	15	6.6	9,100	7.5	-0.9
Fulton	15	6.6	400	9.7	-3.1
Mercer	15	6.6	3,500	7.4	-0.8
Northampton	15	6.6	8,000	7.3	-0.7
Westmoreland	15	6.6	11,900	7.2	-0.6
Berks	20	6.7	11,900	7.6	-0.9
Butler	20	6.7	5,300	7.2	-0.5
Lawrence	20	6.7	3,200	7.3	-0.6
Lehigh	20	6.7	10,500	7.4	-0.7
Franklin	24	6.8	4,200	8.0	-1.2
Perry	24	6.8	1,500	7.8	-1.0
Warren	26	6.9	1,600	7.1	-0.2
Bucks	27	7.0	21,600	7.8	-0.8
Washington	27	7.0	6,700	7.3	-0.3
Wayne	29	7.4	1,600	9.4	-2.0
Tioga	30	7.6	1,400	8.0	-0.4
Union	31	7.7	1,300	8.5	-0.8
Columbia	32	7.8	2,500	9.0	-1.2
Wyoming	32	7.8	1,100	8.5	-0.7
Forest	34	7.9	100	9.4	-1.5
Lycoming	34	7.9	4,800	8.9	-1.0
McKean	34	7.9	1,700	9.3	-1.4
Monroe	34	7.9	4,000	9.8	-1.9
Potter	34	7.9	700	8.9	-1.0
Lackawanna	39	8.0	8,900	9.1	-1.1
Venango	39	8.0	2,100	8.5	-0.5
Philadelphia	41	8.1	60,600	9.0	-0.9
Cameron	42	8.2	200	10.2	-2.0
Somerset	42	8.2	2,800	9.3	-1.1
Pike	44	8.3	1,100	9.9	-1.6
Jefferson	45	8.4	1,700	8.8	-0.4
Susquehanna	46	8.5	1,500	9.9	-1.4
Fayette	47	8.6	5,200	9.8	-1.2
Clarion	48	8.7	1,500	9.7	-1.0
Luzerne	48	8.7	14,200	9.5	-0.8
Crawford	50	8.9	3,600	10.2	-1.3
Beaver	51	9.1	5,600	9.9	-0.8
Carbon	51	9.1	2,400	11.9	-2.8
Sullivan	51	9.1	300	11.2	-2.1
Cambria	54	9.3	6,200	10.1	-0.8
Schuylkill	55	9.4	7,000	10.9	-1.5
Bedford	56	9.5	2,200	9.7	-0.2
Juniata	56	9.5	1,000	11.6	-2.1
Northumberland	58	9.7	4,800	11.0	-1.3
Elk	59	9.8	1,800	11.4	-1.6
Mifflin	59	9.8	2,200	13.3	-3.5
Armstrong	61	10.0	3,000	9.9	0.1
Clinton	62	10.1	1,600	11.6	-1.5
Blair	63	10.2	6,500	9.6	0.6
Clearfield	64	10.7	3,800	12.0	-1.3
Huntingdon	65	11.0	2,100	12.7	-1.7
Indiana	66	11.3	4,000	11.8	-0.5
Greene	67	11.8	1,600	12.0	-0.2

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JUN. 1991 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AND RATE%	MAY 1991 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AND RATE%	JUN. 1990 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	AND RATE%
UNITED STATES	8,745.0	7.0	8,640.0	6.9	6,560.0	5.3
PENNSYLVANIA	397.0	6.7	459.0	7.7	284.0	4.8
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	23.5	6.9	26.0	7.6	16.2	4.8
ALTOONA MSA	6.6	10.5	6.3	10.1	4.0	6.5
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	5.7	9.5	6.1	10.1	4.2	7.1
ERIE MSA	9.0	6.6	10.2	7.5	6.3	4.7
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	17.4	5.2	20.4	6.1	14.0	4.2
JOHNSTOWN MSA	8.9	9.0	10.1	10.1	6.7	7.0
LANCASTER MSA	11.2	4.9	13.4	5.9	8.5	3.7
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	156.3	6.3	176.0	7.1	102.0	4.2
PITTSBURGH PMSA	59.2	5.9	64.4	6.4	42.2	4.3
READING MSA	11.7	6.6	12.8	7.2	7.8	4.4
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	30.5	8.3	35.5	9.6	22.5	6.2
SHARON MSA	3.5	6.7	3.9	7.4	2.5	4.8
STATE COLLEGE MSA	4.0	5.9	4.5	6.6	3.2	4.8
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	5.2	8.7	5.4	9.0	3.9	6.6
YORK MSA	13.7	6.1	15.6	6.9	10.1	4.5

*Preliminary data

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES dropped from May to June in 14 of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas. Only the Altoona Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) had a higher June rate. The Altoona economy, slowed by a one month shutdown in the rail industry, lost jobs at a time when the labor force swells with jobseeking students at the end of their school terms. All other areas had rate declines ranging from three-tenths of a percentage point in the Williamsport MSA to 1.3 percentage points in the Scranton/Wilkes-Barre MSA, where better-than-expected job gains were more than enough to counter the influx of new job seekers.

As is frequently the case, the lowest seasonally adjusted June unemployment rate, 4.9 percent, was registered in the Lancaster MSA. At 10.5 percent, the Altoona MSA had the highest rate. This was a full percentage point above the next highest rate which occurred in the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area. Beaver County PMSA has been plagued with high unemployment since the collapse of the steel industry in the early 1980's.

The smallest over-the-year unemployment rate increase was 1.0 percentage point in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA which, as the state capital, is less susceptible to wide vacillations in the economy. The largest increase from last June was 4.0 percentage points in the Altoona MSA.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JUNE 1991 --- PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	137.6	128.5	9.1	6.6
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.6	99.7	8.9	8.2
03	City of Pittsburgh	177.6	168.3	9.2	5.2
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	499.7	474.1	25.5	5.1
05	Beaver	61.4	55.8	5.6	9.1
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	143.2	131.0	12.2	8.5
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	241.3	224.2	17.1	7.1
08	Greene, Washington	110.5	102.2	8.4	7.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	107.2	97.3	9.9	9.3
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	212.6	192.4	20.2	9.5
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	232.3	214.9	17.5	7.5
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	84.9	78.6	6.4	7.5
14	Lackawanna	111.9	103.0	8.9	8.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	112.3	103.2	9.1	8.1
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	238.2	217.0	21.2	8.9
17	Philadelphia	751.0	690.4	60.6	8.1
18	Bucks	309.3	287.8	21.6	7.0
19	Montgomery	395.1	375.7	19.4	4.9
20	Delaware	296.9	280.7	16.2	5.5
21	Chester	203.2	194.4	8.8	4.3
22	Lehigh, Northampton	279.2	260.7	18.5	6.6
23	Berks	179.3	167.4	11.9	6.7
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	350.5	332.0	18.5	5.3
25	Lancaster	231.9	220.2	11.7	5.0
26	York	186.9	175.5	11.4	6.1
27	Adams, Franklin	102.1	95.5	6.6	6.4
28	Lawrence, Mercer	101.7	95.0	6.7	6.6
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.6	52.3	5.3	9.2
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	6024.0	5618.0	406.0	6.7

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND SOLVENCY TRIGGER MECHANISM

In 1988, Pennsylvania's General Assembly amended the state's Unemployment Compensation Law to include an unemployment compensation solvency trigger mechanism. The trigger mechanism was designed to provide automatic tax adjustments in order to maintain an Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund balance that is neither dangerously low nor unnecessarily high. As the balance in the fund falls, the trigger determination activates tax increases on employers and workers and reduces benefits to claimants. Conversely, when the fund balance rises the tax increases are suspended and benefits are restored to claimants. At the top trigger level, when the fund has a healthy balance, employers receive a 1.5 percent tax reduction.

A trigger determination occurs annually on July 1. The determination expresses the balance of the fund on June 30 as a percentage of the average annual benefit payout over the last three fiscal years. This percentage is cross-referenced to the schedule in the state's Unemployment Compensation Law to determine what solvency measures will be in effect in the next calendar year.

The percentage determined on July 1, 1991 was 122 percent. This percentage will activate additional unemployment taxes for 1992 in the form of a four percent surcharge on employers' contributions due (an average of about $16 per employe earning at least $8,000 per year) and a .05 percent tax on workers' wages (50 cents in tax for each $1,000 earned).

The adoption of the solvency mechanism by the General Assembly has generated about $1.5 billion in tax savings and benefit restorations through 1991. This is the first time that the mechanism will bring additional revenue into the Trust Fund. The mechanism is estimated to provide an additional $108 million in revenue to the Trust Fund for 1992.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

S6K45-1 1

ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON /WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: September 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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AUGUST 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- Pennsylvania's joblessness increased in August, as the statewide rate of unemployment rose to 7.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 7.0 percent in July.
- Nonfarm jobs increased by 6,200 in August to a total of 5,126,900. They were about 45,300 below their level of August 1990.

In July 1991 . . .

- Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $463.45, as the average workweek decreased 0.2 hour but average hourly pay rose 6 cents.
- The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed for unemployment compensation rose sharply from June.
- Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 46 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, fell in 16.
- Eleven of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in June.

Special Interest Topic: State UC Trust Fund

LABOR

MARKET

INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry

Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO:
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SEVENTH AND FORSTER STREETS
HARRISBURG, PA 17121
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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT EDGED higher in August as the apparent economic recovery continued to elude the job market. The statewide seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment rose to 7.3 percent in August from 7.0 percent in July. The nation's rate was 6.8 percent in August, unchanged from July.

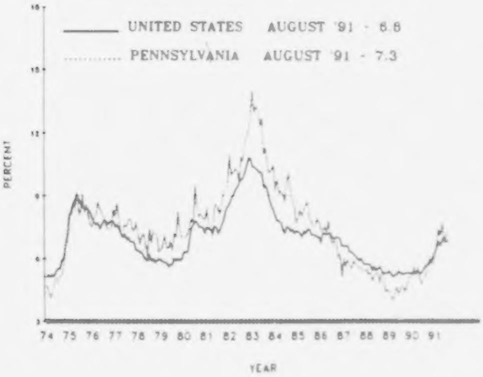
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show August's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 15,000 to 433,000. The August jobless count and 7.3 percent rate of unemployment were virtually unchanged from March of this year, despite significant fluctuation during the intervening months. Compared to one year ago, the jobless rate was up substantially from 5.1 percent in August 1990.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was down 59,000 from July to 5,475,000 in August. Despite this sizeable over-the-month drop, employment remained 86,000 above the recession low in March. Employment has been climbing unevenly during the past five months, but has failed to lower unemployment, as noted above, due to a large increase in new jobseekers. The state's labor force swelled to an all-time high in May of this year. The relative strength of employment is emphasized by a comparison with the year-ago employment level which was only 37,000 higher at a time when the recession was just beginning.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

				CHANGE FROM	
	AUG. 1991	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	**5,950**	6,051	5,877	-101	73
Employment	**5,566**	5,625	5,624	-59	-58
Unemployment	**384**	426	253	-42	131
Rate of Unemp.	**6.5%**	7.0%	4.3%	-0.5	2.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,908**	5,952	5,810	-44	98
Employment	**5,475**	5,534	5,512	-59	-37
Unemployment	**433**	418	298	15	135
Rate of Unemp.	**7.3%**	7.0%	5.1%	0.3	2.2

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



The failure of unemployment to recede despite economic improvement, is no cause for alarm. Total unemployment is considered a lagging economic indicator and begins to improve only after an economic recovery is firmly established. The U.S. Commerce Department's Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose for the sixth consecutive month in July, a solid 1.2 percent increase from June, suggesting that recovery is underway. Most positive among the indicators were "orders for consumer goods," "durable goods orders backlog," and "plant and equipment orders." Strength in these areas bodes well for a healthy manufacturing sector. Improvement has appeared in Pennsylvania's factories which are working longer hours each week in response to higher demand. Continued improvement in demand should translate into higher employment during coming months.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	AUG. 1991 AP/	JUL. 1991 P/	JUN. 1991	JUL. 1990	CHANGE FROM JUN 1991	 JUL. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,126.9	**5,120.7**	5,168.2	5,178.5	-47.5	-57.8
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,236.8	**1,226.9**	1,230.3	1,289.0	-3.4	-62.1
Mining	27.2	**26.4**	26.4	28.1	0.0	-1.7
Construction	236.0	**234.7**	229.3	247.7	5.4	-13.0
Manufacturing	973.6	**965.8**	974.6	1,013.2	-8.8	-47.4
Durable Goods	541.9	**539.7**	544.5	575.5	-4.8	-35.8
Lumber and Wood		**28.9**	29.1	31.5	-0.2	-2.6
Furniture and Fixtures		**17.6**	18.1	19.2	-0.5	-1.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass		**43.7**	43.5	46.6	0.2	-2.9
Primary Metals		**82.8**	83.2	90.1	-0.4	-7.3
Fabricated Metals		**83.0**	84.2	88.9	-1.2	-5.9
Industrial Machinery		**101.2**	102.1	107.2	-0.9	-6.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment		**76.6**	77.3	79.5	-0.7	-2.9
Transportation Equipment		**48.2**	48.7	52.8	-0.5	-4.6
Instruments and Related		**37.6**	37.8	39.6	-0.2	-2.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		**20.1**	20.5	20.1	-0.4	0.0
Nondurable Goods	431.7	**426.1**	430.1	437.7	-4.0	-11.6
Food and Kindred		**87.9**	87.8	88.0	0.1	-0.1
Tobacco		**1.1**	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		**26.2**	26.6	27.8	-0.4	-1.6
Apparel and Other Textiles		**63.9**	66.3	67.8	-2.4	-3.9
Paper and Allied		**39.8**	39.9	40.7	-0.1	-0.9
Printing and Publishing		**83.2**	83.6	85.5	-0.4	-2.3
Chemicals and Allied		**62.1**	62.5	62.3	-0.4	-0.2
Petroleum and Coal		**12.0**	11.8	11.7	0.2	0.3
Rubber and Plastics		**42.0**	42.1	43.3	-0.1	-1.3
Leather		**7.9**	8.4	9.5	-0.5	-1.6
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,889.0	**3,892.5**	3,937.6	3,888.3	-45.1	4.2
Transportation	160.9	**159.0**	164.0	156.8	-5.0	2.2
Public Utilities	104.0	**105.4**	105.2	106.2	0.2	-0.8
Communications		**51.6**	51.4	50.2	0.2	1.4
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		**53.8**	53.8	56.0	0.0	-2.2
Wholesale Trade	274.3	**274.3**	274.6	279.5	-0.3	-5.2
Retail Trade	904.7	**902.8**	905.5	902.4	-2.7	0.4
General Merchandise Stores		**116.4**	117.0	115.1	-0.6	1.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	304.9	**304.8**	303.5	304.0	1.3	0.8
Finance		**141.8**	141.7	142.9	0.1	-1.1
Insurance		**118.4**	118.2	116.9	0.2	1.5
Real Estate		**44.6**	43.6	44.2	1.0	0.4
Services	1,489.9	**1,490.7**	1,490.9	1,462.4	-0.2	28.3
Business		**213.3**	212.4	213.1	0.9	0.2
Health		**492.6**	491.2	477.0	1.4	15.6
Hospitals		**265.6**	264.0	256.5	1.6	9.1
Legal		**43.8**	44.2	42.9	-0.4	0.9
Educational		**133.3**	143.7	132.2	-10.4	1.1
Social		**108.9**	108.9	104.1	0.0	4.8
Other		**498.8**	490.5	493.1	8.3	5.7
Government	650.3	**655.5**	693.9	677.0	-38.4	-21.5
Federal		**136.5**	136.8	147.0	-0.3	-10.5
State		**139.9**	140.2	145.5	-0.3	-5.6
Local		**379.1**	416.9	384.5	-37.8	-5.4
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.1	**1.3**	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.1

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE seasonally in August by 6,200 to 5,126,900, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The August total was 45,300 less than that of August 1990.

Goods-producing jobs increased by 9,900 in August but remained 57,800 less than a year ago. Manufacturing industries, especially nondurable goods, accounted for most of the recent rise. Service-producing jobs declined by 3,500 from July following the usual seasonal pattern as losses in government and services outweighed gains in retail trade and transportation. Service-producing jobs were 13,300 above August 1990.

JOBS DECREASED by 47,500 from June to July. This was the first drop in six months as nonagricultural payrolls dipped to 5,120,700. Although a June-to-July decrease is normal, this job loss was about 60 percent higher than usual for this time of the year. Both the goods-producing and service-producing sectors had fewer jobs in July than in June. Jobs were 57,800 below the July 1990 level.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing industries provided 1,226,900 jobs in July -- down 3,400 from June but only half the normal seasonal slide. Construction jobs were up 5,400 in July, about three-fourths of the expected gain. At the same time, factory jobs were down 8,800, about two-thirds of the seasonal norm. Mining jobs were stable at 26,400. Goods-producing jobs were off 62,100 from July 1990.

After showing a slight resurgence in June, July's manufacturing jobs were at their third record low in four months. Employers will be slow to hire workers until they are sure the economic recovery is fully underway. For the short-term, it is cheaper to extend the work-week rather than hire and train new people which would be cost-prohibitive if they would have to be furloughed after brief employment. Confidence in the economy on the part of management will have to return before wide-scale new hiring occurs. Lean inventories will hasten the addition of these new jobs somewhat. Although both durable and nondurable goods industries lost jobs, each sector performed better than expected. Manufacturing jobs are down 47,400 since July 1990 -- about three-quarters of this in durables and one-quarter in nondurables.

Service-producing industries lost 45,100 jobs from June to July. This was about twice the seasonal norm. Much heavier than expected losses in local government were the main source of this decline. A record job level in finance, insurance and real estate and near record level in services helped ease the sting. Further job improvement as the economy recovers, should be led by gains in health care, some business services and the nondurable segment of retail trade. The number of service-producing jobs was up 4,200 from July 1990 to July 1991.

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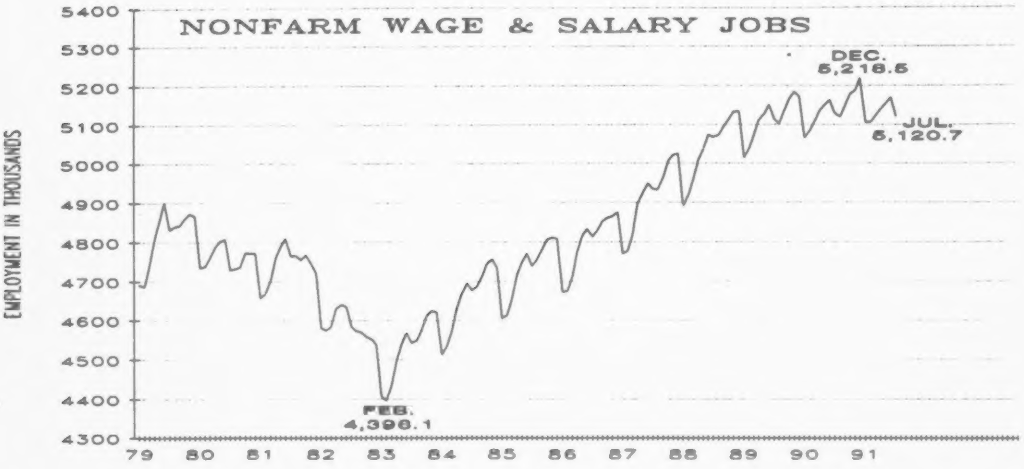
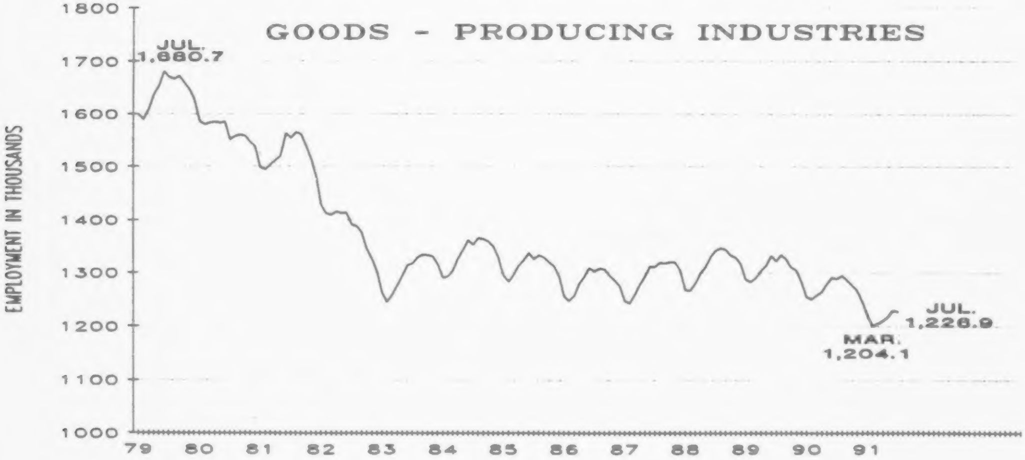
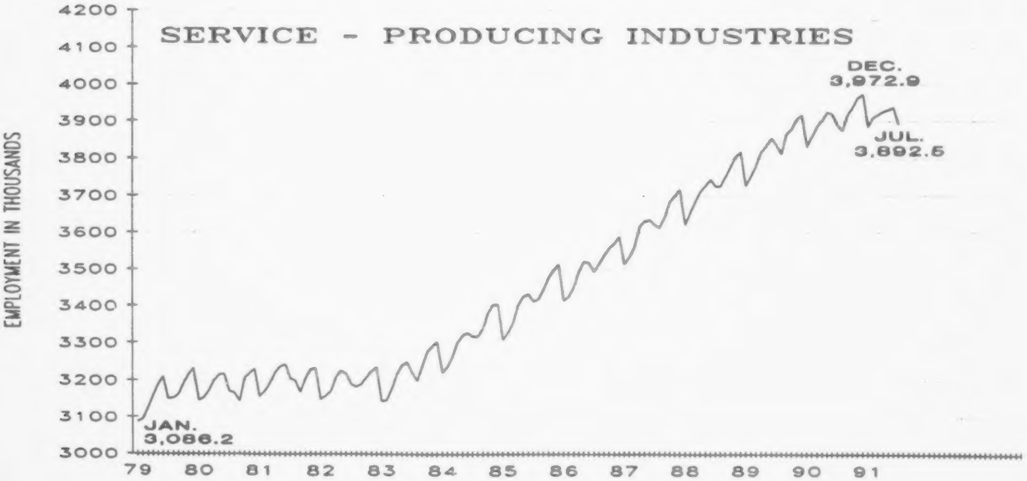
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania


NONFARM WAGE & SALARY JOBS


GOODS - PRODUCING INDUSTRIES


SERVICE - PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	JUL. 1991 P/	JUN. 1991	JUL. 1990	JUL. 1991 P/	JUN. 1991	JUL. 1990	JUL. 1991 P/	JUN. 1991	JUL. 1990
Coal Mining	$702.35	$723.80	$691.82	42.8	44.0	42.6	$16.41	$16.45	$16.24
Nonmetallic Minerals	537.49	545.46	502.64	45.9	46.7	44.6	11.71	11.68	11.27
Manufacturing	463.45	463.32	450.84	40.3	40.5	40.8	11.50	11.44	11.05
Durable Goods	498.54	500.91	488.88	41.1	41.5	42.0	12.13	12.07	11.64
Lumber and Wood	374.14	381.64	362.98	39.3	40.3	39.8	9.52	9.47	9.12
Furniture and Fixtures	399.02	395.11	371.85	40.8	40.4	40.2	9.78	9.78	9.25
Stone, Clay, and Glass	486.21	500.41	480.53	41.1	42.3	42.3	11.83	11.83	11.36
Primary Metals	579.93	582.34	579.86	42.3	42.6	43.5	13.71	13.67	13.33
Fabricated Metals	469.12	474.96	459.95	40.9	41.7	41.7	11.47	11.39	11.03
Industrial Machinery	517.92	525.00	512.40	41.5	42.0	42.7	12.48	12.50	12.00
Electric and Electronic Equipment	464.12	469.13	455.76	41.0	41.7	42.2	11.32	11.25	10.80
Transportation Equipment	586.92	570.84	554.86	40.9	40.2	41.5	14.35	14.20	13.37
Instruments and Related	479.81	477.41	473.30	40.8	40.7	41.7	11.76	11.73	11.35
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	443.87	457.20	426.70	38.8	40.0	39.4	11.44	11.43	10.83
Nondurable Goods	419.72	414.85	401.02	39.3	39.1	39.2	10.68	10.61	10.23
Food and Kindred	452.53	454.40	445.72	39.8	40.0	40.3	11.37	11.36	11.06
Tobacco	275.49	285.07	279.60	39.3	40.9	40.0	7.01	6.97	6.99
Textile Mill	321.02	324.53	307.67	38.4	39.1	38.7	8.36	8.30	7.95
Apparel and Other Textiles	254.54	241.14	233.91	35.6	34.4	34.5	7.15	7.01	6.78
Paper and Allied	509.92	503.02	500.98	42.6	42.2	43.3	11.97	11.92	11.57
Printing and Publishing	450.72	444.95	441.22	38.1	37.9	38.4	11.83	11.74	11.49
Chemicals and Allied	595.19	577.58	558.78	43.7	42.5	42.3	13.62	13.59	13.21
Petroleum and Coal	717.44	743.74	641.34	44.7	46.6	42.0	16.05	15.96	15.27
Rubber and Plastics	406.53	415.14	406.55	39.7	40.7	41.4	10.24	10.20	9.82
Leather	278.54	290.51	254.25	38.0	39.1	37.5	7.33	7.43	6.78
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	600.90	571.91	599.08	39.3	37.7	42.1	15.29	15.17	14.23
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	722.46	708.53	684.34	42.8	42.3	42.4	16.88	16.75	16.14

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

RECORD HIGH average pay was earned by Pennsylvania's factory production workers in July. At $463.45, July's average weekly earnings were 13 cents higher than the previous apex which was reached in June. A gain of six cents in average hourly pay was just enough to overcome a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek. Earnings for this July were up $12.61 from one year earlier. An increase of 45 cents in average hourly pay was partially negated by a decrease of one-half of an hour in the average workweek.

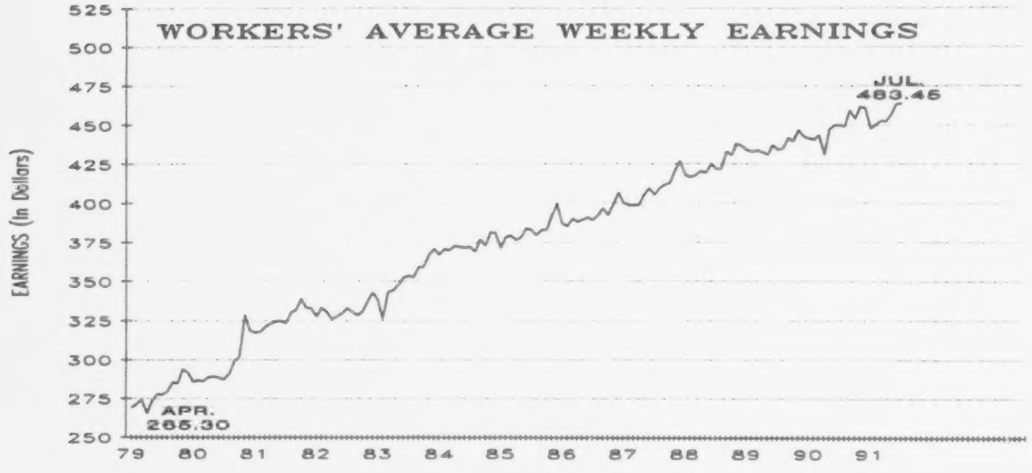
Pennsylvania's economy continues to send mixed signals. If the recession has ended, workweeks should begin to increase, but the average manufacturing workweek decreased by 0.2 of an hour to 40.3 hours in July. At the same time, fewer factory workers than normal were laid off in July, supporting a suspected firming trend.

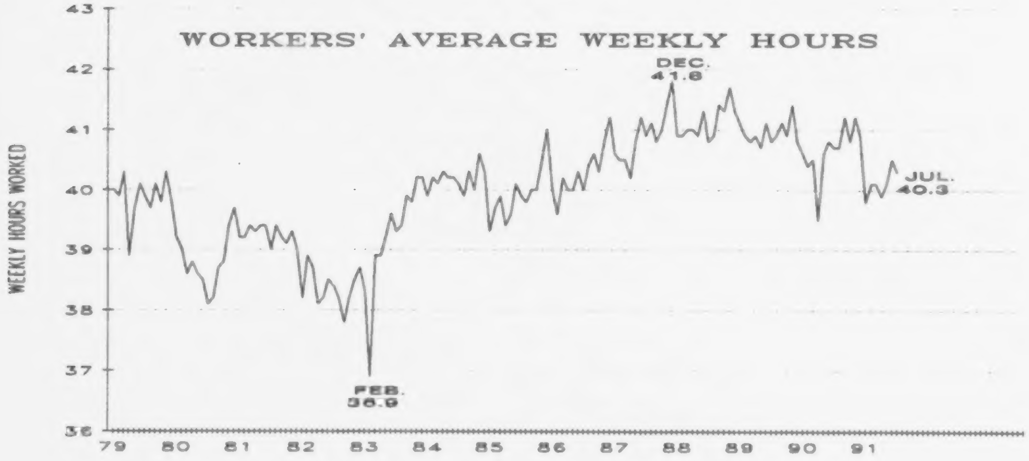
Workers in nondurable goods industries worked an average of 39.3 hours during the middle week of July -- up 0.2 hour from this June and 0.1 hour from July 1990. This was the longest "soft" goods workweek since December 1990. Apparel and printing and publishing, which together account for over a third of the jobs in nondurable goods industries, recorded substantial hours gains to support this increase in the workweek. Only two other soft goods industries (chemicals and petroleum products) worked a longer workweek in July than in June.

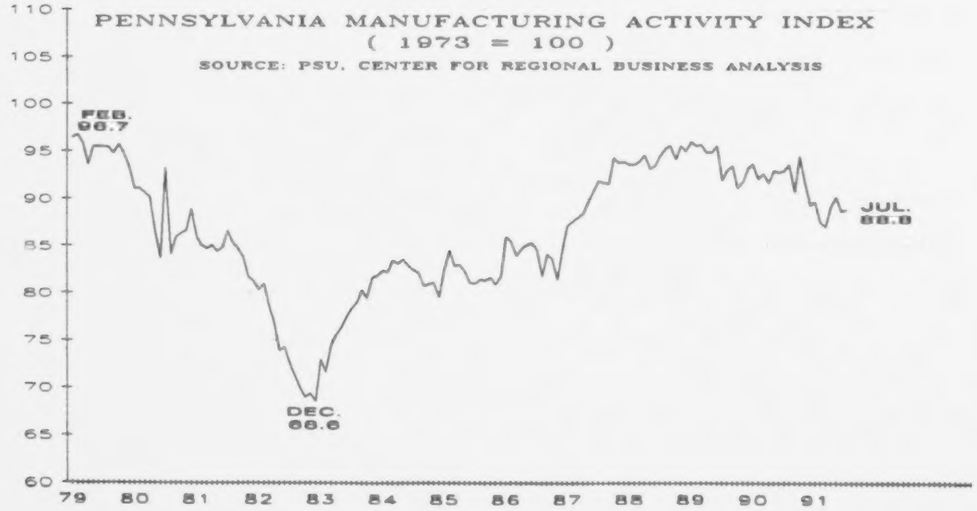
Meanwhile, average durable or "hard" goods hours were down 0.4 hour from June to 41.1 in July. Seven of the ten hard goods industries averaged fewer hours in July than they did in June, but eight of the ten industries had July averages in excess of 40 hours. The durable goods average workweek was 42.0 hours in July 1990. A large increase in durable goods orders this July bodes well for the future. It is likely that first hours, then jobs, will increase in this sector.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	JUL. 1991	JUN. 1991	JUL. 1990	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**123,194**	97,940	106,487	25,254	16,707
Weeks Claimed	**911,999**	749,118	649,433	162,881	262,566
...Average Weekly Volume	**198,261**	187,280	147,598	10,981	50,663
Insured Unemployment Rate	**4.1%**	3.8%	3.0%	0.3	1.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**47,622**	34,364	41,465	13,258	6,157
Final Payments	**18,178**	12,818	10,153	5,360	8,025
Weeks Paid	**761,214**	710,015	522,351	51,199	238,863
Net Benefit Amount	**$137,161,674**	$130,223,297	$88,988,521	$6,938,377	$48,173,153
Average Check	**$180.19**	$183.41	$170.36	-$3.22	$9.83

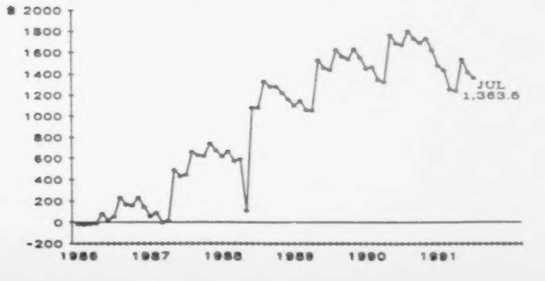
CLAIMS SURGED seasonally during July. Initial claims jumped by 25,254 or 26 percent from June and weeks claimed by 162,881 or 22 percent. Compared with July 1990, initial claims were up by 16 percent and weeks claimed by 40 percent. July's initial claims were the most since January and weeks claimed the highest since April. The insured unemployment rate increased to 4.1 percent in July from 3.8 percent in June.

First payments increased by 13,258 or 39 percent from June to 47,622 in July and were 6,157 higher than during July 1990. From January through July 1991, they totalled 374,013, compared to 292,214 during the same period in 1990, a 28 percent increase. Final payments were 18,178 in July -- their highest monthly total in 1991 -- 5,360 more than in June 1991 and 8,025 higher than in July 1990. For the first seven months of 1991, final payments totalled 92,886, a 52 percent jump from the 61,054 registered during the same time period in 1990.

The average check fell $3.22 to $180.19 in July. Weeks paid, at 761,214 were 51,199 higher than in June and 238,863 more than a year ago. The net benefit total for July of $137 million was nearly $7 million more than in June and the highest July amount since 1982. Disbursements from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund exceeded income by $54 million and reduced cash reserves to $1.36 billion, $304 million below the July 31, 1990 balance.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)



JULY 1991

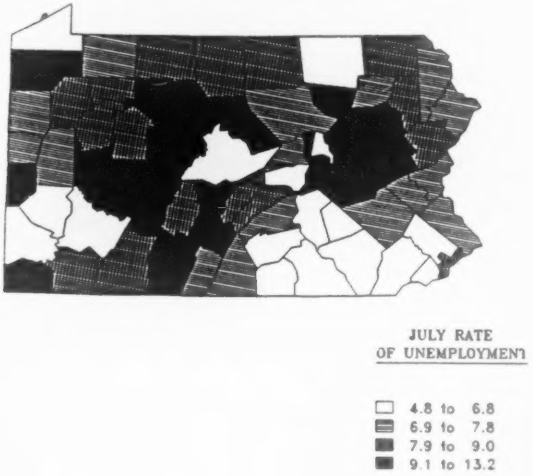
Income	$	83,250,788
Disbursements	$	137,158,252
Cash Reserves	$	1,363,450,079

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 46 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from June to July. The unadjusted unemployment rates were down in 16 counties and unchanged in the other five. The largest decrease, 1.6 percentage points, took place in Blair County where 1,000 more workers employed in July translated directly into 1,000 fewer unemployed. A recall of 600 rail workers occurred in Blair County. Cameron County recorded the largest over-the-month increase, 4.4 percentage points. This was the result of the inability of the local economy to expand enough to absorb 200 new jobseekers. Larger than expected decreases in noneducational local government jobs were a major factor in rate increases in many counties.

At 4.8 percent, Chester County had the lowest unemployment rate for the twelfth consecutive month. The highest rate, 13.2 percent, was recorded in Huntingdon County, reflecting a broad-based loss of jobs.

All of Pennsylvania's counties except Snyder had higher July unemployment rates in 1991 than in 1990. Snyder County's rate was 5.9 percent in both years. Huntingdon County experienced the largest over-the-year rate gain with a jump of 5.5 percentage points.



COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	JULY 1991 P/			JUNE	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Chester	1	4.8	9,800	4.3	0.5
Cumberland	2	4.9	5,700	4.7	0.2
Lancaster	3	5.0	11,600	5.1	-0.1
Montgomery	4	5.1	20,300	4.9	0.2
Allegheny	5	5.3	36,100	5.1	0.2
Dauphin	6	5.6	7,900	5.1	0.5
Delaware	7	5.7	16,800	5.4	0.3
Lebanon	7	5.7	3,800	5.6	0.1
Adams	9	5.8	2,400	6.0	-0.2
Snyder	10	5.9	1,100	6.0	-0.1
Centre	11	6.1	4,200	6.0	0.1
York	12	6.3	11,900	6.1	0.2
Washington	13	6.5	6,300	7.0	-0.5
Bradford	14	6.6	2,100	6.6	0.0
Westmoreland	15	6.7	12,300	6.6	0.1
Erie	16	6.8	9,400	6.6	0.2
Montour	16	6.8	600	6.2	0.6
Berks	18	6.9	12,200	6.7	0.2
Warren	18	6.9	1,600	6.9	0.0
Butler	20	7.0	5,500	6.7	0.3
Lehigh	20	7.0	10,900	6.7	0.3
Bucks	22	7.1	22,100	7.0	0.1
Franklin	22	7.1	4,400	6.7	0.4
Perry	22	7.1	1,600	6.7	0.4
Fulton	25	7.2	500	6.7	0.5
Northampton	25	7.2	8,800	6.6	0.6
Lawrence	27	7.3	3,600	6.6	0.7
Mercer	27	7.3	3,900	6.5	0.8
Wayne	27	7.3	1,700	7.4	-0.1
Pike	30	7.4	1,100	8.2	-0.8
Union	31	7.5	1,300	7.7	-0.2
Lycoming	32	7.7	4,700	7.9	-0.2
Wyoming	32	7.7	1,000	7.9	-0.2
Potter	34	7.9	700	7.9	0.0
Monroe	35	8.1	4,100	8.0	0.1
Venango	36	8.2	2,100	8.0	0.2
Jefferson	37	8.3	1,700	8.4	-0.1
Susquehanna	38	8.4	1,500	8.6	-0.2
Tioga	38	8.4	1,600	7.4	1.0
McKean	40	8.5	1,800	7.8	0.7
Philadelphia	40	8.5	63,700	8.0	0.5
Fayette	42	8.6	5,300	8.6	0.0
Blair	43	8.7	5,500	10.3	-1.6
Clarion	43	8.7	1,500	8.7	0.0
Juniata	45	8.8	900	9.4	-0.6
Somerset	45	8.8	3,000	8.2	0.6
Mifflin	47	8.9	2,000	9.8	-0.9
Forest	48	9.0	200	7.9	1.1
Lackawanna	48	9.0	10,200	8.0	1.0
Cambria	50	9.1	6,100	9.3	-0.2
Crawford	50	9.1	3,700	8.9	0.2
Sullivan	50	9.1	300	9.0	0.1
Columbia	53	9.3	3,100	7.9	1.4
Luzerne	53	9.3	15,400	8.7	0.6
Clinton	55	9.5	1,500	10.1	-0.6
Beaver	56	10.1	6,200	9.1	1.0
Armstrong	57	10.2	3,000	9.9	0.3
Schuylkill	58	10.7	8,100	9.5	1.2
Elk	59	10.8	2,000	9.8	1.0
Bedford	60	10.9	2,500	9.5	1.4
Carbon	61	11.4	3,100	9.2	2.2
Northumberland	62	11.5	5,800	9.8	1.7
Clearfield	63	11.7	4,200	10.7	1.0
Indiana	64	11.8	4,200	11.2	0.6
Greene	65	12.4	1,700	12.0	0.4
Cameron	66	12.5	400	8.1	4.4
Huntingdon	67	13.2	2,400	11.0	2.2

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	JUL. 1991 P/		JUN. 1991		JUL. 1990	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**8,501.0**	**6.8%**	8,745.0	7.0%	6,827.0	5.5%
Pennsylvania	**418.0**	**7.0**	397.0	6.7	301.0	5.1
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**24.5**	**7.1**	23.8	6.9	17.1	5.1
Altoona MSA	**5.4**	**8.7**	6.4	10.2	4.7	7.6
Beaver County PMSA	**6.0**	**9.9**	5.7	9.5	4.2	7.1
Erie MSA	**9.5**	**6.9**	9.0	6.6	6.9	5.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**18.8**	**5.6**	17.3	5.2	13.3	4.0
Johnstown MSA	**8.8**	**8.9**	9.1	9.1	7.0	7.2
Lancaster MSA	**11.0**	**4.8**	11.4	5.0	9.0	4.0
Philadelphia PMSA	**162.2**	**6.6**	155.6	6.3	108.9	4.5
Pittsburgh PMSA	**59.7**	**6.0**	58.8	5.9	44.2	4.5
Reading MSA	**12.0**	**6.8**	11.8	6.7	8.7	5.0
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	**32.0**	**8.7**	30.7	8.3	23.4	6.5
Sharon MSA	**3.8**	**7.2**	3.5	6.7	2.6	5.0
State College MSA	**4.2**	**6.1**	4.1	6.0	3.6	5.3
Williamsport MSA	**5.0**	**8.3**	5.0	8.4	3.5	5.9
York MSA	**14.3**	**6.3**	13.8	6.1	10.6	4.8

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES increased during July in eleven of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas and declined in the other four. Seasonally adjusted rates ranged from a low of 4.8 percent in the Lancaster Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) to a high of 9.9 percent in the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). Both of these rankings have been the norm for the past several months. The Lancaster MSA, with its well diversified economy, usually has the lowest ranking while the Beaver County PMSA, which is still suffering the after-effects of the collapse of its steel industry in the early 1980s, usually has the highest.

The largest over-the-month rate decrease occurred in the Altoona MSA where the recall of 600 rail workers who were on a one-month furlough triggered a rate decrease of 1.5 percentage points. The greatest monthly rate increase was 0.5 percentage point in the Sharon MSA. Several temporary shutdowns in manufacturing and fewer jobs in local government were key here.

All fifteen major Pennsylvania labor market areas had higher unemployment rates this July than in July 1990. The smallest increase was 0.8 percentage point in the Lancaster and State College MSAs. The biggest gain, 2.8 percentage points, was recorded in the Beaver County PMSA.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from a low of 4.8 percent in SDA 21 to a high of 10.9 percent in SDA 29. All but three of the 28 Pennsylvania SDAs had higher unemployment rates in July than in June.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

		JULY 1991 P/			
SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
01	Erie	138.5	129.2	9.4	6.8
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	108.6	99.6	9.1	8.3
03	City of Pittsburgh	178.7	168.9	9.8	5.5
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	501.9	475.6	26.2	5.2
05	Beaver	61.5	55.3	6.2	10.1
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	144.1	131.4	12.7	8.8
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	242.4	224.9	17.5	7.2
08	Greene, Washington	110.3	102.3	8.0	7.3
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	107.4	96.7	10.7	10.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	213.9	193.8	20.1	9.4
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.0	218.2	17.8	7.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	86.6	80.0	6.6	7.6
14	Lackawanna	113.3	103.1	10.2	9.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	116.1	106.1	10.0	8.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	240.6	217.1	23.5	9.8
17	Philadelphia	752.1	688.4	63.7	8.5
18	Bucks	309.0	286.9	22.1	7.1
19	Montgomery	394.9	374.6	20.3	5.1
20	Delaware	296.7	279.9	16.8	5.7
21	Chester	203.6	193.8	9.8	4.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	277.4	257.7	19.7	7.1
23	Berks	177.4	165.2	12.2	6.9
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	354.9	335.1	19.8	5.6
25	Lancaster	233.0	221.4	11.6	5.0
26	York	188.9	177.0	11.9	6.3
27	Adams, Franklin	102.6	95.9	6.7	6.6
28	Lawrence, Mercer	102.5	95.0	7.5	7.3
29	Montour, Northumberland	58.0	51.7	6.3	10.9
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	6051.0	5625.0	426.0	7.0

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

STATUS OF STATE UC TRUST FUND IN 1991

	Actual 1990	Estimated 1991	CHANGE $Mil.	Percent
UC Fund Contributions (Mil.)	$1,132	$1,111	$-21	-1.9%
UC Fund Interest (Mil.)	$145	$119	$-26	-17.9%
Total Revenue (Mil.)	$1,277	$1,230	$-47	-3.7%
Regular Benefits (Mil.)	$1,206	$1,766	$560	46.4%
UC Fund Balance (Mil.)	$1,621	$1,085	$-536	-33.1%
June 30 Solvency Trigger Percentage	179%	122%1/		

1/ Actual percentage ratio of 6/30/91 fund balance to average annual benefit cost for 3 years ending 6/30/91. Determines fund solvency measures to be activated for CY 1992.

A comparison of actual 1990 and estimated 1991 trust fund and related data are given above. For the first seven months of 1991, net regular benefits in the state unemployment compensation program totalled $1.09 billion -- almost as much as for all of 1990 and more than in all of 1989. During these same seven months, income to the trust fund -- employer contributions and interest on the fund balance -- totalled $835 million. The net result has been a reduction of the state trust fund balance from $1,621 million at the beginning of 1991 to $1,363 million on July 31. This balance is expected to drop further to $1,085 million by December 31, according to a July 1991 forecast for the rest of the year which projects benefits for August-December to be $672 million and fund income for the period to be $394 million. (Employer contributions taper off in the last half of each year because only the first $8,000 earned by each employe in a calendar year is taxable under UC law.)

Thus, 1991 will be the first year since 1983 -- when benefits were $1.7 billion; contributions, $1.1 billion; and fund interest, zero -- in which regular benefits exceeded contributions and fund interest. For 1991 through this July, there were 6.1 million UC benefit payments, 42 percent more than the 4.3 million payments during the same period of 1990. This reflects the impact of the recession which began in the summer of 1990.

A UC fund solvency trigger mechanism, enacted by the General Assembly in 1988 to prevent the UC fund from becoming too large or too small, will trigger on, for the first time, two tax measures for calendar year 1992. Estimated to be worth a total of $110 million, they are a 4 percent surcharge on employers' 1992 employment compensation taxes (estimated to yield $48 million) and a 0.05 percent tax on employes' wages (50 cents for each $1,000 of wages, estimated to yield $62 million). These measures are based on a 122 percent solvency trigger, calculated as of June 30, 1991. (See explanation in footnote of the table above.) This same 1988 law generated an estimated $1.5 billion in employer and employe tax savings and benefit restorations through 1991.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

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ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA ALTOONA MSA BEAVER COUNTY PMSA ERIE MSA HARRISBURG-LEBANON-CARLISLE MSA JOHNSTOWN MSA LANCASTER MSA
PHILADELPHIA PMSA PITTSBURGH PMSA READING MSA SCRANTON/WILKES-BARRE MSA SHARON MSA STATE COLLEGE MSA WILLIAMSPORT MSA YORK MSA

ISSUED: October 1991

PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

.... *A Monthly Statistical Analysis*

SEPTEMBER 1991 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's joblessness decreased in September, as the statewide rate of unemployment fell to 6.8 percent, seasonally adjusted, from 7.3 percent in August.**
- **Nonfarm jobs increased by 36,200 in September to a total of 5,157,900. They were about 48,700 below their level of September 1990.**

In August 1991 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries rose to $467.16, as an average workweek increase of 0.5 hour outweighed an average hourly pay loss of 5 cents.**
- **The total number of initial claims and weeks claimed for unemployment compensation fell to 1991 lows.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates fell in 63 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Thirteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in July.**

Special Interest Topic: Average Covered Wages

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry   Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis is published monthly by the Bureau of Research and Statistics. Focusing on economic information and analysis, the publication is intended for a variety of users from business leaders, government administrators and planners to the general public.

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HARRISBURG, PA 17121
PHONE: (717) 787-6466

Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1272 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

UNEMPLOYMENT FELL in September, cutting Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted jobless rate to 6.8 percent from August's rate of 7.3 percent. The nation's rate declined to 6.7 percent in September from 6.8 percent in August.

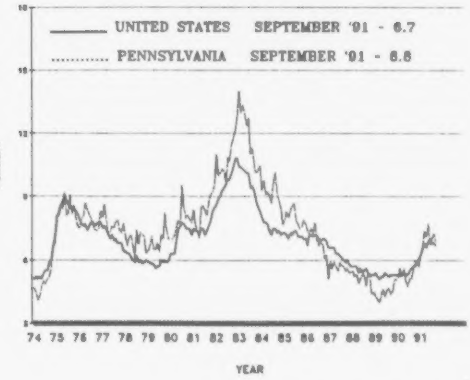
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show September's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, down 32,000 to 401,000. September's jobless rate, at 6.8 percent, returned to the low end of a broad band between 6.7 percent and 7.7 percent in which the rate has fluctuated since February. Compared to one year ago, the rate was up from 5.5 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, was up 45,000 from August to 5,520,000 in September. This was 131,000 above the recession low in March of this year, or approximately midway between the recession low and the all-time high of March 1989. Employment has been climbing slowly as the economy attempts to recover, but has made little progress at lowering unemployment due to a sizeable increase in new jobseekers. Compared to one year ago, employment shows a relatively small loss of 29,000.

RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	SEP. 1991	AUG. 1991	SEP. 1990	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM SEP. 1990
Civilian Labor Force	**5,915**	5,950	5,858	-35	57
Employment	**5,542**	5,566	5,561	-24	-19
Unemployment	**373**	384	297	-11	76
Rate of Unemp.	**6.3%**	6.5%	5.1%	-0.2	1.2
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	**5,921**	5,908	5,870	13	51
Employment	**5,520**	5,475	5,549	45	-29
Unemployment	**401**	433	321	-32	80
Rate of Unemp.	**6.8%**	7.3%	5.5%	-0.5	1.3

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



Although recovery of jobs has been very slow, two important measures suggest that more rapid growth may be imminent. As shown later in this report, the average manufacturing workweek is near pre-recession levels at 40.8 hours. Demand for goods has increased to the point where hiring may replace even longer workweeks (overtime). Also, excessive job losses from the recent recession are no longer occurring, as indicated by reduced numbers of workers filing new claims for unemployment insurance benefits.

Among the eleven largest states for which seasonally adjusted data are available, Pennsylvania's 6.8 percent rate of unemployment in September ranked sixth, down from fifth in August. Six states, including Pennsylvania, had rate decreases as the overall trend and the national rate were down. Three states had rate increases and two were unchanged.

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

					CHANGE FROM	
	SEP. 1991 AP/	AUG. 1991 P/	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,157.9	5,121.7	5,120.1	5,172.2	1.6	-50.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,233.0	1,238.1	1,228.0	1,294.6	10.1	-56.5
Mining	26.5	26.6	26.3	28.0	0.3	-1.4
Construction	233.2	236.9	234.9	248.7	2.0	-11.8
Manufacturing	973.3	974.6	966.8	1,017.9	7.8	-43.3
Durable Goods	540.9	542.4	540.2	575.4	2.2	-33.0
Lumber and Wood		28.9	28.9	31.7	0.0	-2.8
Furniture and Fixtures		17.9	17.7	19.7	0.2	-1.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass		43.9	43.8	47.2	0.1	-3.3
Primary Metals		82.9	82.9	90.5	0.0	-7.6
Fabricated Metals		83.9	83.4	88.9	0.5	-5.0
Industrial Machinery		101.0	101.1	106.9	-0.1	-5.9
Electric and Electronic Equipment		77.8	76.4	80.1	1.4	-2.3
Transportation Equipment		48.9	48.3	51.1	0.6	-2.2
Instruments and Related		37.6	37.6	39.4	0.0	-1.8
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.6	20.1	19.9	-0.5	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	432.4	432.2	426.6	442.5	5.6	-10.3
Food and Kindred		90.1	88.2	90.2	1.9	-0.1
Tobacco		1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Textile Mill		26.6	26.2	28.3	0.4	-1.7
Apparel and Other Textiles		66.3	63.9	70.3	2.4	-4.0
Paper and Allied		40.1	39.8	40.7	0.3	-0.6
Printing and Publishing		83.5	83.4	85.4	0.1	-1.9
Chemicals and Allied		62.0	62.2	62.2	-0.2	-0.2
Petroleum and Coal		11.9	11.9	11.7	0.0	0.2
Rubber and Plastics		42.4	41.8	43.3	0.6	-0.9
Leather		8.2	8.1	9.3	0.1	-1.1
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,921.0	3,882.5	3,890.8	3,875.7	-8.3	6.8
Transportation	166.3	160.1	159.0	157.5	1.1	2.6
Public Utilities	105.9	105.5	105.6	106.0	-0.1	-0.5
Communications		51.6	51.6	50.4	0.0	1.2
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		53.9	54.0	55.6	-0.1	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	273.0	274.3	274.4	279.8	-0.1	-5.5
Retail Trade	905.4	904.5	902.4	904.3	2.1	0.2
General Merchandise Stores		116.8	116.0	115.9	0.8	0.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	302.5	305.3	304.8	303.7	0.5	1.6
Finance		142.3	141.8	142.4	0.5	-0.1
Insurance		118.8	118.4	117.1	0.4	1.7
Real Estate		44.2	44.6	44.2	-0.4	0.0
Services	1,492.9	1,487.9	1,491.2	1,461.2	-3.3	26.7
Business		213.2	213.5	213.1	-0.3	0.1
Health		493.2	492.7	478.1	0.5	15.1
Hospitals		265.6	265.5	256.8	0.1	8.8
Legal		43.3	43.8	42.8	-0.5	0.5
Educational		131.6	134.3	130.5	-2.7	1.1
Social		108.7	108.4	104.0	0.3	4.7
Other		497.9	498.5	492.7	-0.6	5.2
Government	675.0	644.9	653.4	663.2	-8.5	-18.3
Federal		135.3	136.4	142.8	-1.1	-7.5
State		139.2	139.2	145.5	0.0	-6.3
Local		370.4	377.8	374.9	-7.4	-4.5
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	3.9	1.1	1.3	1.9	-0.2	-0.8

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute "change from" columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS ROSE 36,200 in September, about twice the seasonally expected pace, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. Total nonagricultural wage and salary jobs increased to 5,157,900, but remained 48,700 under the September 1990 total.

Goods-producing jobs declined seasonally by 5,100 from September with net gains only in nondurables, and were 52,300 fewer than a year ago. Service-producing sector jobs were up 38,500 from September and 3,200 from a year ago. September seasonal gains in government, transportation and services outweighed losses in wholesale trade and finance, insurance and real estate.

JOBS INCREASED by 1,600 from July to 5,121,700 in August. This gain was about one-third of the seasonal norm and follows a month in which the loss was greater than expected. This does not mean that the recession is yet to end -- merely that job levels, considered a coincidental indicator by most economists, are not the best guage to determine if a recession has ended. Jobs will likely follow a somewhat erratic path over the next several months as sustained substantial hiring may be several months down the road. Management is yet to be convinced that the recession has ended. Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs this August were down 50,500 from August 1990.

The monthly nonfarm job count excludes farm workers, the self-employed, domestic workers and unpaid family workers.

Goods-producing industries provided 1,238,100 jobs in August, a rise of 10,100 from July. Manufacturing, up 7,800, accounted for over three-fourths of this net gain. Construction firms added 2,000 to their payrolls while mining provided 300 new jobs -- all in coal as stockpiles must be replenished before winter's increased demand. Goods-producers had 56,500 fewer jobs this August than a year before. All three segments shared in this loss.

After falling to a record low of 966,800 in July, Pennsylvania factory jobs rose to 974,600 in August. This gain was about 1,000 more than the seasonal norm. However, the recent manufacturing job count was still the fifth lowest on record and 43,300 under that of August 1990.

It will be hard to obtain a true picture of what is going on in the manufacturing sector over the next several months. The hiring of "temporary workers" from employment agencies has become a much more common practice in recent years. This practice has two main advantages for employers. It reduces the overall cost of hiring new employes and allows them to screen prospective "permanent" employes. Thus, some manufacturing jobs will probably appear in the business service industry.

Jobs in the service-producing sector fell by 8,300 from July to August -- about two and one-half times the seasonal norm. Much heavier than expected losses in local government and the services division were key here. However, jobs in services were at their third highest level ever in August -- trailing only July and June of this year. The brightest spot in the service-producing sector was an increase of 500 jobs in finance, insurance and real estate which brought this industry to its second consecutive all-time high. Service-producers gained 6,800 jobs over the year.

EMPLOYERS

Looking for workers for employe training that's specific to your business? Then you're looking for the Pennsylvania Job Center near you; where employers find the employes they need, and workers find the jobs they want.

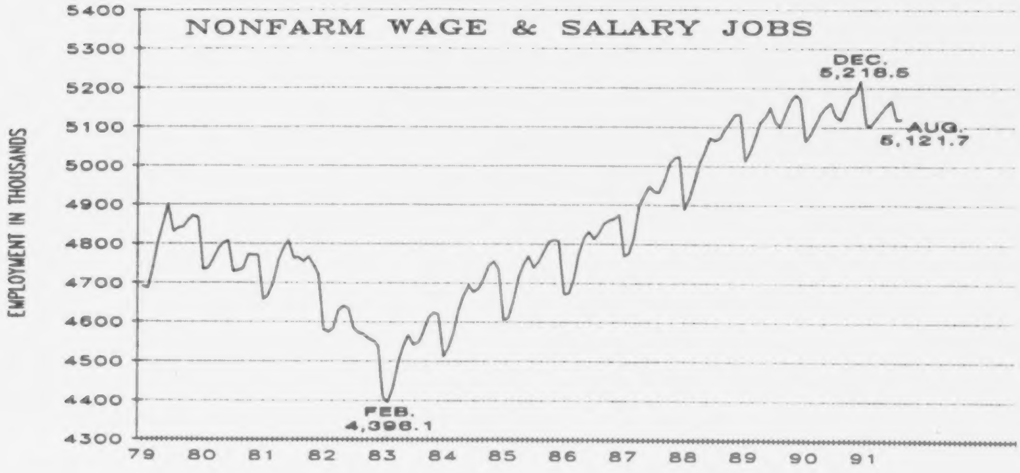
For a working future, this is the place.

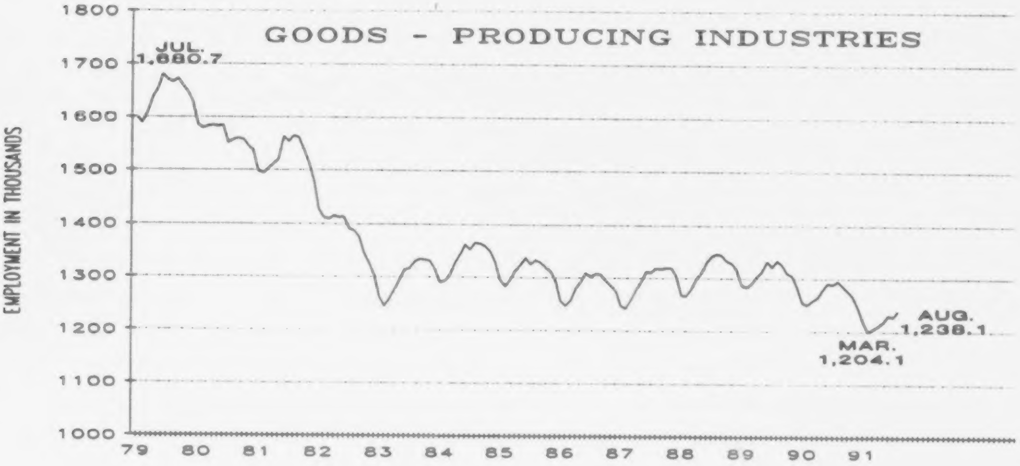
For the Job Center near you call:

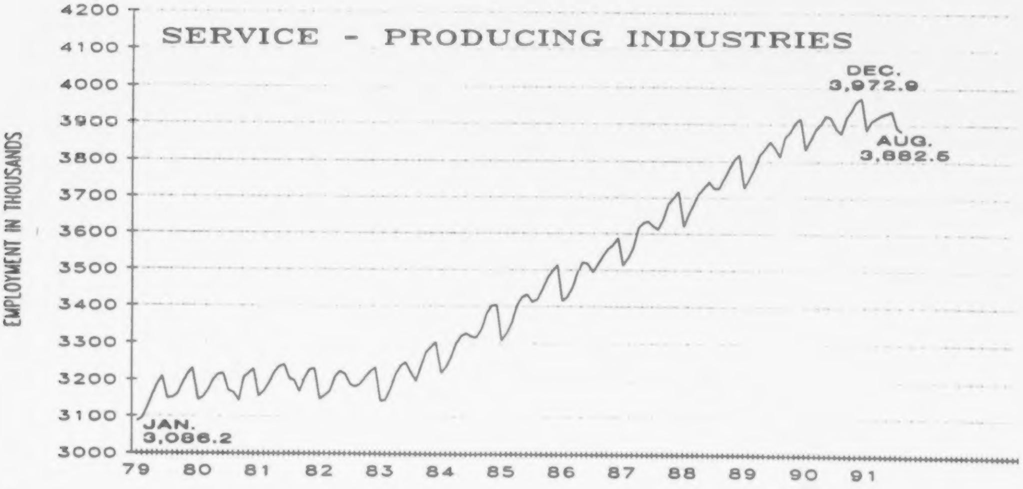
1-800-622-JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	AUG. 1991 P/	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990	AUG. 1991 P/	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990	AUG. 1991 P/	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990
Coal Mining	$726.00	$713.84	$741.70	44.0	43.5	44.6	$16.50	$16.41	$16.63
Nonmetallic Minerals	565.95	534.89	517.11	47.8	45.6	45.4	11.84	11.73	11.39
Manufacturing	467.16	463.45	449.33	40.8	40.3	40.7	11.45	11.50	11.04
Durable Goods	504.19	500.17	484.64	41.6	41.2	41.6	12.12	12.14	11.65
Lumber and Wood	380.16	373.12	365.24	39.6	39.4	39.7	9.60	9.47	9.20
Furniture and Fixtures	397.31	398.21	378.02	41.3	40.8	41.0	9.62	9.76	9.22
Stone, Clay, and Glass	497.70	481.85	487.05	42.0	40.8	42.5	11.85	11.81	11.46
Primary Metals	589.36	582.47	568.43	42.8	42.3	42.9	13.77	13.77	13.25
Fabricated Metals	475.27	469.12	458.43	41.4	40.9	41.6	11.48	11.47	11.02
Industrial Machinery	529.62	525.01	515.89	42.1	41.9	42.6	12.58	12.53	12.11
Electric and Electronic Equipment	468.29	465.25	446.45	41.7	41.1	41.3	11.23	11.32	10.81
Transportation Equipment	587.70	588.35	536.11	41.3	41.0	39.8	14.23	14.35	13.47
Instruments and Related	472.28	485.55	464.53	40.4	41.5	41.0	11.69	11.70	11.33
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	454.72	444.21	437.40	40.6	39.0	39.8	11.20	11.39	10.99
Nondurable Goods	422.28	417.20	403.69	39.8	39.1	39.5	10.61	10.67	10.22
Food and Kindred	464.39	450.60	448.63	40.7	39.7	40.6	11.41	11.35	11.05
Tobacco	295.89	275.49	281.11	40.7	39.3	40.8	7.27	7.01	6.89
Textile Mill	327.06	320.71	315.15	39.5	38.5	39.1	8.28	8.33	8.06
Apparel and Other Textiles	248.16	246.75	234.88	35.3	35.0	34.9	7.03	7.05	6.73
Paper and Allied	515.57	508.57	496.22	43.0	42.1	43.3	11.99	12.08	11.46
Printing and Publishing	458.23	449.16	443.51	38.8	38.0	38.6	11.81	11.82	11.49
Chemicals and Allied	578.12	599.13	562.80	43.5	43.7	42.0	13.29	13.71	13.40
Petroleum and Coal	696.57	703.72	661.00	43.4	43.9	42.7	16.05	16.03	15.48
Rubber and Plastics	417.17	407.32	411.46	41.1	39.7	41.9	10.15	10.26	9.82
Leather	307.93	297.05	272.13	41.5	41.2	38.6	7.42	7.21	7.05
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications									
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	600.16	598.98	603.62	38.3	39.2	41.6	15.67	15.28	14.51
	731.84	725.87	680.69	43.1	42.9	42.2	16.98	16.92	16.13

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

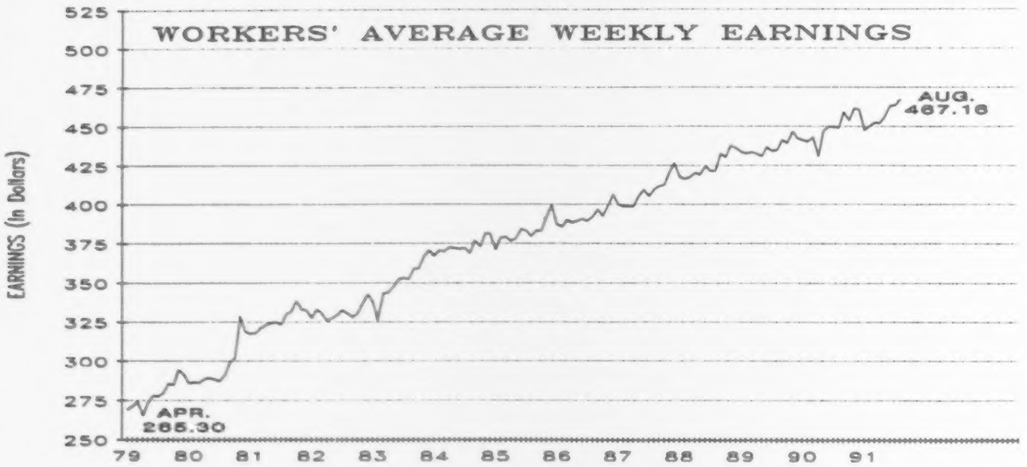
A NEW RECORD HIGH average weekly pay was earned in August by Pennsylvania's factory production workers for the second consecutive month. August's average, at $467.16, was up $3.71 from July. A gain of 0.5 hour in the average workweek outweighed a loss of 5 cents in average hourly pay. August earnings were up $17.83, or 4.0 percent, from one year earlier, the combined result of gains of 0.1 hour in the average workweek and 41 cents in average hourly pay.

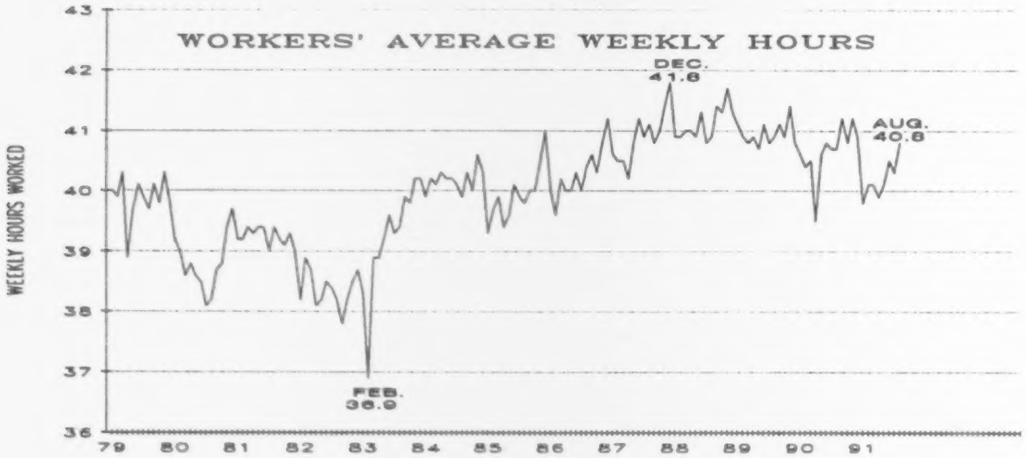
At 40.8 hours in August, the average workweek was at its highest level since last December's 40.9 hours. Increased hours come as no surprise as employers opt to extend their workweek rather than hire new workers until they are sure the recession is over. Thus, further increases in the workweek can be expected over the next few months. Compounding this analysis, however, is the hiring of temporary workers through temporary employment service agencies. This results in shorter workweeks, higher average pay and smaller payrolls than would be recorded if these workers were reported on manufacturing payrolls rather than in the business service sector.

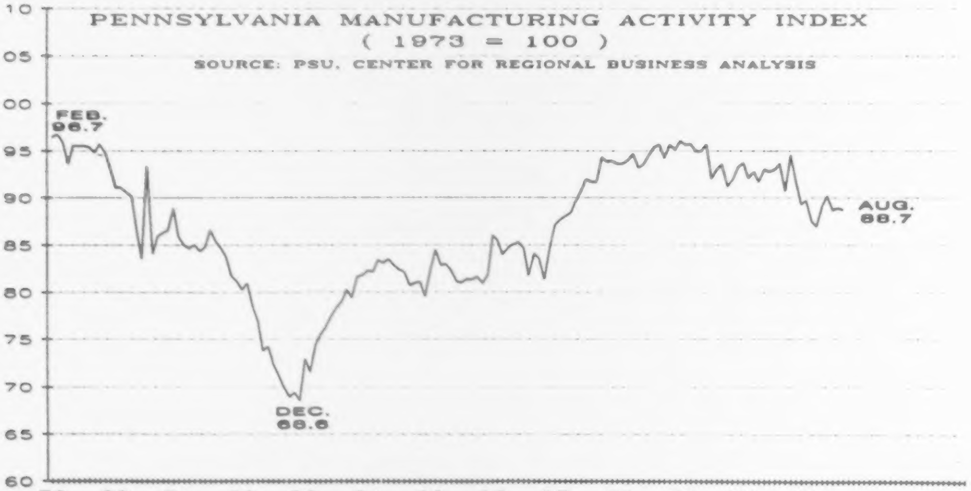
Both durable and nondurable goods industries recorded longer August than July workweeks. The durable goods workweek gained 0.4 of an hour to 41.6 hours. Nine of the ten "hard goods" lines had substantially longer August workweeks. Only instruments, down 1.1 hours over the month, had a shorter August workweek. Nondurable, or "soft goods" industries, registered an even bigger over-the-month hours gain, 0.7 hour, to 39.8 hours. Eight of the ten soft goods industries worked more hours in August than July. Only chemicals and petroleum and coal products, the two nondurable goods industries with the longest workweeks (more than 43 hours), worked shorter hours in August.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania







MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	AUG. 1991	JUL. 1991	AUG. 1990	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1991	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1990
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**87,688**	123,194	87,454	-35,506	234
Weeks Claimed	**732,456**	911,999	596,478	-179,543	135,978
...Average Weekly Volume	**166,467**	198,261	129,669	-31,794	36,798
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.4%**	4.1%	2.7%	-0.7	0.7
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**34,392**	47,622	31,597	-13,230	2,795
Final Payments	**17,952**	18,178	10,584	-226	7,368
Weeks Paid	**751,575**	761,214	587,891	-9,639	163,684
Net Benefit Amount	**$133,092,970**	$137,161,674	$96,182,216	-$4,068,704	$36,910,754
Average Check	**$177.09**	$180.19	$163.61	-$3.10	$13.48

CLAIMS DROPPED to 1991 lows in August. Initial claims fell by 35,506 or 29 percent from July, and weeks claimed by 179,543 or 20 percent. Compared to August 1990, initial claims were up a slight 234, but weeks claimed were 23 percent higher. The insured unemployment rate dropped to 3.4 percent in August.

First payments at 34,392 were down by 13,230 from July, but final payments in August dropped only 226. Final payments totaled 110,838 from January through August 1991, 2,440 more than for all of 1990.

The average weekly check fell for the second consecutive month to $177.09 in August, a $3 drop from July and the lowest so far in 1991. The average check has usually been its lowest of the year in August.

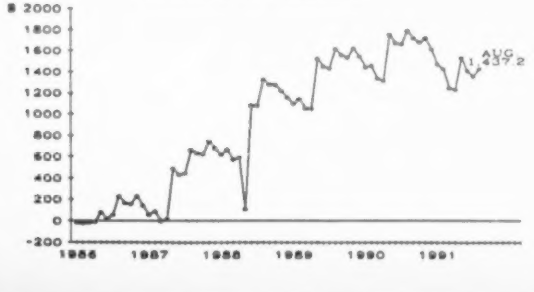
Net benefits dropped by $4 million from July to $133 million. That was almost $37 million more than paid in August 1990.

During August, income to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund exceeded disbursements by $74 million. Quarterly unemployment compensation contributions receipts tend to peak and fund interest is usually posted in the middle month of each quarter, as happened in August.

Cash reserves increased to $1.44 billion at the end of August. However, the balance was $361 million lower than a year ago, reflecting the impact of the recession which began in late 1990.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY

BALANCES
1986 - 1991
(Dollars in Millions)



AUGUST 1991

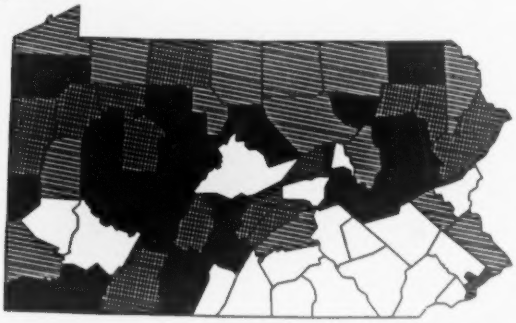
Income	$	206,881,753
Disbursements	$	133,085,879
Cash Reserves	$	1,437,245,953

UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

UNEMPLOYMENT rates fell during August in 63 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties. Three rates were higher and one was unchanged. While unemployment rates were generally down, this is not a time for euphoria. Most of these rate drops were less than is expected from July to August. As evidence of this fact, the statewide seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 0.3 of a percentage point higher in August than in July. (A seasonally adjusted change of zero would indicate a normally expected change in the unadjusted rate. In order to indicate improvement, the adjusted rate would have to drop.) Seasonally adjusted rates are not available for most counties.

For the first time since July 1990, Chester County did not have the lowest unemployment rate in the state. Both Cumberland and Lebanon Counties had lower August rates than did Chester County. The highest August unemployment rate was 11.5 percent in Greene County which is susceptible to the sluggishness of the coal mining industry.

The largest unemployment rate decrease was recorded in Cameron County where the rate was more than halved with a drop of 6.4 percentage points to a level of 6.1 percent. Wyoming County recorded the largest over-the-month increase -- up 0.4 of a percentage point to 8.1 percent.



AUGUST RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

☐ 4.4 to 6.0
▤ 6.1 to 7.0
▦ 7.1 to 8.2
■ 8.3 to 11.5

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	AUGUST 1991 P/			JULY	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	4.4	5,000	4.9	-0.5
Lebanon	2	4.6	3,000	5.7	-1.1
Chester	3	4.7	9,500	4.8	-0.1
Lancaster	4	4.8	11,000	5.0	-0.2
Montgomery	4	4.8	18,800	5.2	-0.4
Fulton	6	5.0	300	7.3	-2.3
Allegheny	7	5.1	34,300	5.3	-0.2
Snyder	8	5.2	1,000	6.0	-0.8
Montour	9	5.3	400	6.8	-1.5
Dauphin	10	5.4	7,500	5.6	-0.2
Delaware	10	5.4	15,600	5.7	-0.3
Adams	12	5.5	2,200	6.0	-0.5
York	12	5.5	10,100	6.3	-0.8
Centre	14	5.6	3,800	6.1	-0.5
Northampton	15	5.7	6,800	6.6	-0.9
Berks	16	5.9	10,400	6.9	-1.0
Franklin	17	6.0	3,700	7.1	-1.1
Westmoreland	17	6.0	10,600	6.8	-0.8
Cameron	19	6.1	200	12.5	-6.4
Warren	19	6.1	1,400	6.6	-0.5
Wayne	19	6.1	1,400	7.4	-1.3
Washington	22	6.3	6,000	6.5	-0.2
Bradford	23	6.4	2,100	6.6	-0.2
Bucks	23	6.4	19,500	7.1	-0.7
Butler	25	6.5	5,000	7.0	-0.5
Columbia	25	6.5	2,100	9.4	-2.9
Erie	25	6.5	8,800	6.8	-0.3
Lehigh	25	6.5	10,000	7.2	-0.7
Perry	29	6.8	1,500	7.1	-0.3
Potter	30	6.9	600	7.8	-0.9
Tioga	30	6.9	1,300	8.4	-1.5
Lycoming	32	7.0	4,100	7.8	-0.8
Mercer	33	7.1	3,800	7.3	-0.2
Pike	34	7.2	1,100	7.4	-0.2
Union	34	7.2	1,200	7.6	-0.4
Lawrence	36	7.3	3,500	7.3	0.0
Jefferson	37	7.4	1,500	8.3	-0.9
Monroe	37	7.4	3,700	8.0	-0.6
Blair	39	7.5	4,700	8.8	-1.3
Lackawanna	40	7.6	8,500	9.0	-1.4
McKean	40	7.6	1,600	8.6	-1.0
Venango	40	7.6	1,900	8.2	-0.6
Somerset	43	7.7	2,600	8.8	-1.1
Forest	44	7.8	100	8.9	-1.1
Mifflin	45	8.1	1,800	8.9	-0.8
Philadelphia	45	8.1	59,500	8.4	-0.3
Wyoming	45	8.1	1,100	7.7	0.4
Juniata	48	8.2	800	8.8	-0.6
Crawford	49	8.3	3,300	9.2	-0.9
Clarion	50	8.4	1,400	8.8	-0.4
Susquehanna	50	8.4	1,500	8.4	0.0
Elk	52	8.5	1,500	10.9	-2.4
Fayette	52	8.5	5,100	8.6	-0.1
Luzerne	52	8.5	13,900	9.3	-0.8
Cambria	55	8.6	5,800	9.1	-0.5
Carbon	55	8.6	2,200	11.7	-3.1
Schuylkill	55	8.6	6,300	10.7	-2.1
Bedford	58	8.8	2,000	10.9	-2.1
Sullivan	59	9.2	300	9.0	0.2
Clinton	60	9.3	1,400	9.5	-0.2
Northumberland	61	9.4	4,600	11.5	-2.1
Armstrong	62	9.5	2,700	10.2	-0.7
Beaver	63	9.7	5,800	10.1	-0.4
Huntingdon	64	9.9	1,800	13.1	-3.2
Clearfield	65	10.6	3,700	11.7	-1.1
Indiana	65	10.6	3,700	11.8	-1.2
Greene	67	11.5	1,500	12.4	-0.9

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

	AUG. 1991 P/		JUL. 1991		AUG. 1990	
	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	VOLUME	RATE
United States	**8,488.0**	**6.8%**	8,501.0	6.8%	7,015.0	5.6%
Pennsylvania	**433.0**	**7.3**	418.0	7.0	298.0	5.1
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	**24.5**	**7.2**	24.2	7.1	17.8	5.4
Altoona MSA	**5.7**	**9.2**	5.5	8.9	4.0	6.6
Beaver County PMSA	**6.5**	**10.8**	6.0	10.0	4.1	7.0
Erie MSA	**10.2**	**7.5**	9.7	7.1	6.8	5.1
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	**18.9**	**5.7**	18.7	5.6	14.2	4.3
Johnstown MSA	**9.3**	**9.3**	8.9	9.0	6.5	6.8
Lancaster MSA	**12.7**	**5.6**	11.1	4.9	8.9	4.0
Philadelphia PMSA	**165.2**	**6.7**	161.6	6.6	104.7	4.3
Pittsburgh PMSA	**63.3**	**6.4**	60.0	6.0	43.4	4.4
Reading MSA	**12.2**	**6.9**	12.1	6.9	9.0	5.2
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre MSA	**33.4**	**9.1**	32.1	8.7	23.2	6.5
Sharon MSA	**4.0**	**7.6**	3.8	7.2	2.3	4.5
State College MSA	**4.4**	**6.4**	4.2	6.1	3.5	5.3
Williamsport MSA	**4.9**	**8.3**	4.9	8.2	4.4	7.4
York MSA	**13.5**	**6.0**	14.2	6.3	10.7	4.9

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were registered during August in thirteen of Pennsylvania's fifteen major labor market areas. The York Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), where the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped by 0.3 percentage point from July to 6.0 percent, was the only area to record a lower rate in August. This drop reflected an overall decrease in unemployment claims from a broad spectrum of industries. The Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA), up 0.8 percentage point to 10.8 percent, recorded the largest over-the-month rate increase which was centered, atypically for this area, in the service-producing sector rather than goods-producing -- much of it in government.

Beaver County's 10.8 percent rate was also the highest seasonally adjusted rate for August. This is typical for this area which has never fully recovered from the decline of its steel industry in the early 1980's recession. The lowest August rate was 5.6 percent in the Lancaster MSA. This is also a normal situation. With its well-balanced economy, the Lancaster MSA usually has the lowest unemployment rate of any major labor market in the state. Nonetheless, the seasonally adjusted August unemployment rate for the Lancaster MSA was up 0.7 percentage point from July.

The August seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for all of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas were higher than those for August 1990. The Beaver County PMSA recorded the largest over-the-year increase -- 3.8 percentage points. Losses in a broad spectrum of industries were responsible for this economic decline. The Williamsport MSA, which was already at a relatively high rate in August 1990, recorded the smallest increase -- up 0.9 per-

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	AUGUST 1991 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
01	Erie	135.6	126.9	8.8	6.5
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	106.9	98.7	8.2	7.7
03	City of Pittsburgh	175.9	166.5	9.4	5.4
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	493.8	468.9	24.9	5.0
05	Beaver	60.0	54.2	5.8	9.7
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	141.3	129.8	11.5	8.1
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	237.5	221.7	15.7	6.6
08	Greene, Washington	108.4	100.8	7.6	7.0
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	105.0	96.0	9.0	8.6
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	211.9	194.6	17.3	8.2
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	232.3	216.9	15.4	6.6
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.0	78.8	6.2	7.3
14	Lackawanna	111.4	102.9	8.5	7.6
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	114.2	105.8	8.5	7.4
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	237.0	216.8	20.2	8.5
17	Philadelphia	738.8	679.3	59.5	8.1
18	Bucks	302.6	283.1	19.5	6.4
19	Montgomery	388.5	369.7	18.8	4.8
20	Delaware	291.8	276.2	15.6	5.4
21	Chester	200.8	191.2	9.5	4.7
22	Lehigh, Northampton	273.4	256.5	16.8	6.2
23	Berks	175.4	164.9	10.4	5.9
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	349.5	331.7	17.9	5.1
25	Lancaster	229.1	218.1	11.0	4.8
26	York	185.3	175.2	10.1	5.5
27	Adams, Franklin	101.1	95.2	5.9	5.8
28	Lawrence, Mercer	100.9	93.6	7.2	7.2
29	Montour, Northumberland	56.7	51.7	5.0	8.8
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**5950.0**	**5566.0**	**384.0**	**6.5**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

AVERAGE COVERED WAGES IN 1990

Average annual pay for Pennsylvania workers covered by state or federal unemployment compensation programs was $23,457 in 1990, a 5.1 percent increase over 1989. Nationally, average pay increased 4.6 percent from 1989 to $23,602 in 1990. Over the last ten years, Pennsylvania's average pay level and growth rate have been relatively close to the national averages.

Pennsylvania's 1990 average pay ranked 12th in the nation of the 50 states and District of Columbia. It was below that of four neighboring states: New York and New Jersey, ranked 4th and 5th, respectively, and Maryland and Delaware, with slightly higher averages than Pennsylvania, but above that of Ohio and West Virginia. Our state growth in annual pay ranked 9th highest, tied with California and Oregon at 5.1 percent.

Pennsylvania's private industry wage average in 1990 was $23,060, a gain of 4.8 percent from 1989, compared with the nation's $23,258 average and 4.4 percent gain. Pay in government jobs was higher in the state than nationally, at $26,014 versus $25,361.

Among the major industry divisions in Pennsylvania, the mining industry had the highest 1990 average pay, $35,055. Next highest were workers in transportation, communications and public utilities, at $30,664. Lowest average pay was for workers in retail trade ($12,122). The highest rate of growth was by 7.0 percent for government workers; the least growth was 3.7 percent in the construction industry.

Average Annual Pay of Covered Workers in 1990 1/

			% Change from 1989	
Industry	PA	US	PA	US
TOTAL, All Industries	$23,457	$23,602	5.1	4.6
Private				
Total	23,060	23,258	4.8	4.4
Mining	35,055	37,149	5.8	3.8
Construction	27,374	26,150	3.7	3.7
Manufacturing	28,459	28,881	4.4	4.1
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	30,664	30,034	5.3	3.9
Wholesale Trade	29,127	30,034	4.0	4.9
Retail Trade	12,122	12,709	4.1	3.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	27,846	29,683	6.4	4.9
Services	21,830	22,006	6.1	6.0
Government	26,014	25,361	7.0	5.3

1/Preliminary data released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data are compiled from reports submitted by employers under unemployment insurance programs. Averages are derived by dividing total annual payrolls of covered employers by their average monthly employment.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

LMI ALERT

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OCTOBER 1991

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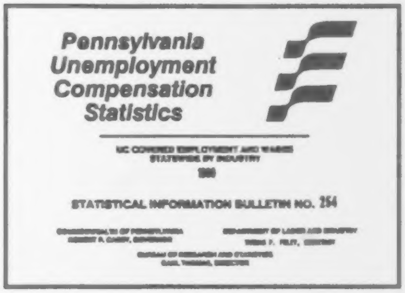

Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Statistics

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STATISTICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 254

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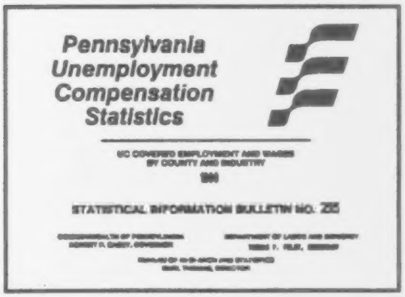

Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Statistics

UC COVERED EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES
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STATISTICAL INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 255

Provides annual average employment and total wages by county at the 2-digit industry level, along with comparisons to previous years.

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The Bureau of Research and Statistics collects, analyzes and distributes labor market information for Pennsylvania and sub-state areas.

For additional information, inquiries should be made to your local Labor Market Analyst listed on the inside front cover or:

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